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Crawford



Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT

VOLUME XLIII

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, DECEMBER 29, 1921

OSCAR P. SCHUMANN, Editor and Proprietor

NUMBER 52

LENINE ACCEPTS AMERICAN OFFER

U. S. GIVES \$20,000,000 IN GRAIN
PROVIDED RUSSIA BUYS \$10-
000,000 MORE HERE.

Moscow.—In announcing to the all-Russian soviet congress soviet Russia's acceptance of the American relief administration's proposal to give Russia \$20,000,000 worth of grain on condition that Russia buy \$10,000,000 more in America, Premier Lenin Monday estimated that this total of \$30,000,000 would buy about 30,000,000 poods of grain. (This is approximately 18,000,000 bushels.)

The soviet premier said this would greatly help the famine situation in the Volga district, but declared the soviet government must continue to exert every effort to collect its full grain levy. He said it would require \$8,000,000 poods more from abroad to bring the total average before next harvest to 215,000,000 poods, which was 15,000,000 poods below the minimum, necessary to carry Russia through the famine crisis.

The congress approved of the new soviet economic policy as outlined by Premier Nikolai Lenin. This approval was given by accepting Premier Lenin's address, which was presented at the report of the council of commissars on domestic and foreign policies.

The congress endorsed a resolution of thanks to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and the American Relief Administration for recent famine relief in Russia. The resolution especially mentioned the relief administration as having helped more than any other foreign organization.

In his address to the congress Premier Lenin defended the soviet government's economic policy and mercilessly attacked its critics, especially the trade union men who he declared desired to continue to manage the industries. He said men who had demonstrated no ability to manage industries were demanding to be retained in control. He challenged them to show qualifications to buy supplies and keep factories going rather than to write resolutions.

"Learning to trade," he continued, "is difficult. It is not like oratory, but we have to learn it." He declared he hated dealing with traders who demanded 100 per cent profit, but said it must be done. Raw materials must be collected and bought at any cost from sharp traders and business must be revived. But, he added, it was only by struggling 10 or 15 years with sharp traders that the communist workmen would learn how to trade.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

BRITAIN MAY DROP WAR CLAIMS

Germany May Also Be Advanced Loan by the Allies.

Paris.—The supreme council, meeting at Cannes in January to consider German indemnity, was the chief topic of conversation in financial and newspaper circles Monday.

It has come to light that Premier Lloyd George, at his meeting with Premier Briand in London recently, opposed the suggestion that an allied commission be appointed to control German finances.

It also was reported that London bankers persuaded Lloyd George to consent to abandonment of all British claims upon Germany for reparations. A report is circulated that the Allies may agree to a half billion dollar loan to Germany.

FAMILY KILLED BY GAS FUMES

Christmas Preparations End in Tragedy in One Detroit Home.

Detroit.—Gaetano Maimonti, his wife and their three children were found dead in their home at 1954 Mack avenue Monday noon. Their unopened Christmas presents, arranged with loving care, were lying at the foot of a decorated tree, where they had been placed to await the Yule morning. Beside the lifeless form of his little master, Philip, aged 14, lay the body of a large white dog, the pet of the family.

Death was due to gas fumes rising from a water heater which the police say, was improperly installed.

DEBS TO AID PRISON MATES

Socialist Leader, Visits Washington After Release From Atlanta.

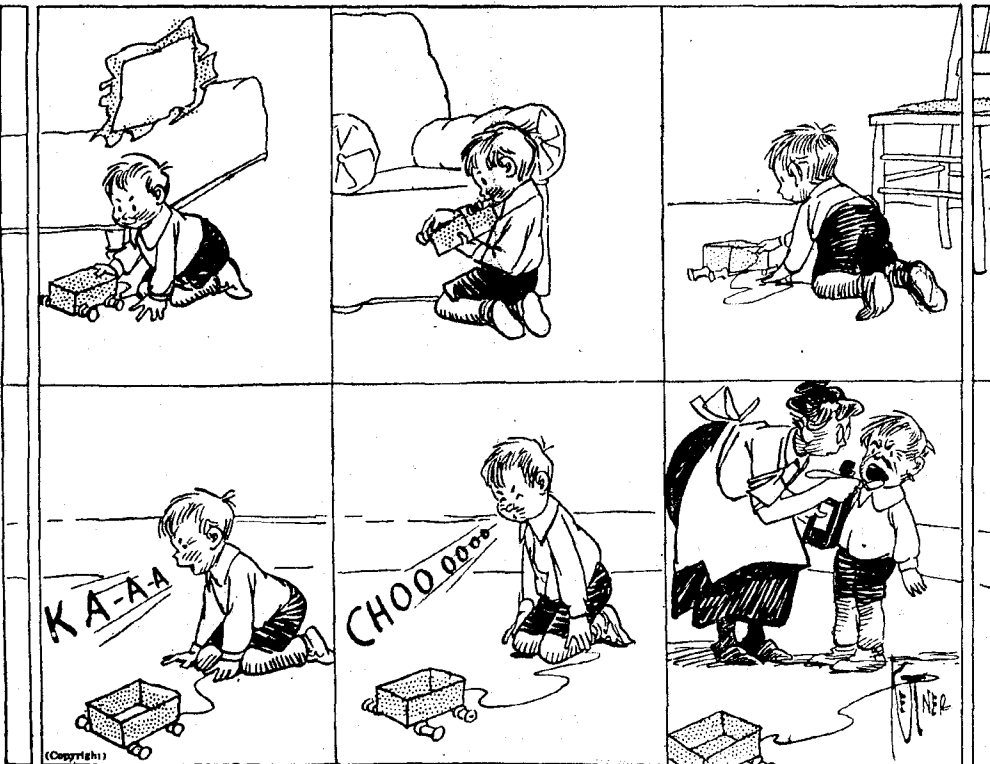
Washington.—Eugene V. Debs, in the first statement issued since his release from Atlanta penitentiary at noon Sunday, announced Monday that he would dedicate his newly acquired freedom to "the freedom of political prisoners and the cause of all prisoners."

The statement was made after Debs had conferred with President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty. His future activities, Debs said, would depend "entirely on a long I will be out."

NOTICE

Any person found entering the premises of Forest View farm and removing therefrom any personal property will be prosecuted; also party who stole the fanning mill and party who removed windows from buildings are known and will be prosecuted upon my return to Michigan. Nemesis Nielsen. 12-15-4

The End of a Perfect Day



WILL ADVERTISE EAST MICHIGAN

New Organization, With Headquarters in Bay City, to Reach Out For Tourists.

A new organization for the spreading of the fame of eastern Michigan and especially the Lake Huron shore and adjacent territory among summer tourists, resorters and the world in general, was formed at a meeting held at Port Huron last week.

At this meeting the Northeastern Michigan Development bureau was represented by its secretary, T. F. Marston of this city and Robert Rayburn of Alpena, the Bay City Board of Commerce by W. G. MacEdward, its secretary, J. C. McCabe and David Wright.

Representatives were present from nearly every town along the shores of Saginaw bay, southern point of Lake Huron and the St. Clair river and all were enthusiastic in their support of the proposition, which calls for co-operation with the Northeastern Michigan development bureau in securing a widespread publicity for the territory designated by the name of the association—"The Lake Huron Shore Tourist association."

Farm Bureau Notes

R. D. BAILEY
County Agricultural Agent

Is Farm Life Worth Living?
In the language of the day, "I'll say it is."

Life is What We Make it.

In no case is this more true than on the farm. Life on the farm can be just one round of hard work, disappointment, self-denial, no pleasure; or, on the other hand, it can be made up of hard work, achievement, advancement, pleasure, and satisfaction.

Many a family gets more out of farm life than what Hoard's Dairyman calls "manure and overalls." Many a family, on the contrary, though in a new country, though poor though beginning at the bottom of the ladder, has homelike homes; has much of beauty; much of progress; much of satisfaction and accomplishment from the first, and right along.

What Makes the Difference?

The difference is more often in the man than in the land. In every county in the state, on the same section of land where some have found it possible to have good crops, painted buildings, handy house and barn, nice lawn, shrubs and flowers, and time to go to meetings of all kinds, others have scrub stock, repulsive door yards, tumble down buildings, bedraggled wives, a slovenly personal appearance, overwork, disappointment.

The difference is seated right in the difference in the men's minds. The poet was right when he said that some can make a heaven of hell; others, a hell of heaven.

Why is it that, on some farms, there is always lots of good dry wood handy for winter; while on others (Continued on last page.)

MASONS INSTALLED OFFICERS TUESDAY NIGHT.

Present Past Master Apron and Masonic Ring. Smoker and Social Evening.

By special order of the grand lodge of Master Masons, Grayling lodge installed its newly elected officers Tuesday night, Dec. 27. R. D. Connine acted as installing officer and Frank Sales as Grand Marshal.

Worshipful Master elect A. L. Foster was out of the city on business and could not be present. The remaining officers are filled as follows:

Senior Warden—Ross N. Martin.
Junior Warden—Jesse Sales.
Senior Deacon—John Bruun.
Junior Deacon—Julius Jensen.
Treasurer—R. D. Connine.
Secretary—H. G. Jarmin.
Stewards—Clayton Strahley and Fred Johnson.

After the ceremony of installation all the past masters present were invited to occupy seats in the front of the lodge, while R. D. Connine presented past master Frank Sales with a beautiful past master apron. He did it in a most beautiful manner.

Another surprise in store that evening was the presentation of a gold Masonic ring to Senior Warden Ross N. Martin. This was graciously done by Melvin A. Bates, in behalf of the members. Mr. Martin has only been a member of the masonic fraternity about two years but in that brief time has committed to memory the masonic ritual and lectures, a task most men require half a life time to acquire. He has taken a genuine interest in the work and done much to aid the local lodge. It was in appreciation of this that he was presented

with the ring. It was a genuine surprise to Mr. Martin. He replied, and assured the members of his genuine gratitude and appreciation, and said that if he had been of any assistance that felt that he had been well paid for it.

After the meeting the members enjoyed a social hour in the new club rooms.

HOW TO CLEAN FURS AT HOME.

Furs may be cleaned by washing in gasoline or in soda made with castile soap and a little borax, followed by several rinsings in clear water, is a helpful suggestion from the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture. It is best to hang them out of doors to dry. When dry or nearly so, they require to be stretched and rubbed on the flesh side to make them pliable again.

Fur garments may be brightened by sponging them with gasoline and then rubbing corn meal into the fur while it is still damp to take up the particles of dirt that have been loosened. Gasoline should never be used of course, where its fumes can come in contact with fire.

Another way of cleaning fur superfluously is by means of naphthalene crystals thoroughly rubbed into it. The pulverized crystals and the dirt which has been dislodged may be removed by whipping, brushing with a whisk broom, or by a vacuum cleaner.

CATTLE OWNERS—NOTICE.

At the meeting of the Township Board of Grayling Township held Dec. 14th, 1921, it was voted to prohibit owners of bulls allowing them to run at large in said Township. (Signed) Alfred Hanson, Clerk. 12-22-3.

GREETINGS

To Our Friends and Patrons:

In plain and simple language, and with each word pregnant with truth and sincerity, we offer you the compliments of the season and tender you our thanks for your goodness to us during the past year.

Your support has been generous to a degree, even beyond our fondest expectations, and your many kind words conveyed to us have been an inspiration and have served as an impetus in many weary hours of toil.

And we greet you, and express the wish that the new year about to be born may be one of great prosperity, contentment and happiness to you and to those who are dear to you.

Sincerely yours,
CRAWFORD AVALANCHE
O. P. SCHUMANN

We Greet You With Thanks

GREETINGS of the new year to you all!
May it bring you the best in the land and that which you desire most of all things.

We give you our warmest thanks for the patronage you have extended us in such liberal portions, with the full assurance that no pains will be spared in the coming year to warrant a continuance of your friendship and support.

Again We Greet and
Thank You

Salling Hanson Co.

TOMATO JUICE NOW RECOMMENDED FOR BABIES.

One of the easiest ways to be sure of getting sufficient amounts of vitamin C, the scurvy-preventing substance, is to eat tomatoes rather regularly, perhaps every day, or to make it a practice to put tomato pulce in some of the dishes that we are preparing for the family, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

In many homes it is a comparatively easy matter to can fairly large quantities of tomatoes, and to have these on hand for use when fresh tomatoes are unattainable or expensive. The remarkable part about the tomato with relation to this particular vitamin is that it still seems to be efficient in preventing scurvy after it has been heated or dried, which is not true of all foods which possess it in the raw state. This is probably due to the fact that the tomato contains such large amounts of vitamin C that part of it survives the heating process.

So valuable is the tomato as a source of this mysterious and important ingredient of the diet, that physicians now recommend it for babies fed on pasteurized milk, just as they have for some time prescribed orange juice.

If tomato juice is to be given to a child it should be carefully strained in order to eliminate any seed. One-half tablespoon of fresh tomato juice or one tablespoon of fresh tomato juice or one tablespoon of canned tomato juice, daily, is a safe allowance.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

GENUINE COMMON SENSE

Many Ford owners can afford to own and operate any car they may choose, but they prefer a Ford "because it is a Ford."

For "because it is a Ford" means dependability, ease of operation, efficiency—and it means sure, quick transportation.

And "because it is a Ford" means good taste, pride of ownership and genuine Common Sense.

The Ford Sedan, a closed car of distinction, beauty and convenience is the ideal all year 'round car, for pleasure or business—for the farm, town or city. It gives you all that any car can give at a much lower cost for operation and maintenance.

Ford Cars of all types are in great demand, so place your order at once if you wish to avoid delay in delivery.

NEW PRICES

F. O. B. Detroit

CASH PRICES:

Runabout.....	\$325	Sedan.....	\$660
Touring.....	\$355	Ton. Truck.....	\$445
Coupelet.....	\$595	Chassis.....	\$295

Ford Sales and Service

GEORGE BURKE, Grayling, Mich.



Lord, Thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another

God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home. Amen.

A thousand ages in Thy sight
Are like an evening gone:
Short as the watch that ends the night
Before the rising sun.

Under the shadow of Thy throne,
Thy saints have dwelt secure;
Sufficient is Thine arm alone
And our defence is sure.

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
To endless years the same.

God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guard while life shall last,
And our eternal home. Amen.

KANSAS CITY TIMES



S. R. Ray

New Year's Gifts

Exchange of Hearts Regarded
as Most Acceptable.

The Most Valued Gems Are Those
Strung on Love's Chain and
Beyond Price.

Ah, they know not heart
Of man or woman who declare
That love needs time to cool with care.
His altar waits not day nor name—
Only the touch of sacred flame.

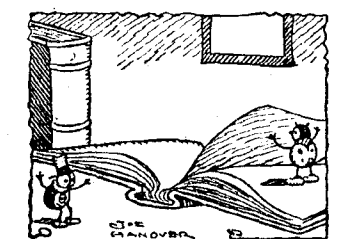
IT MAY be dangerous for a
young woman to ask a nice
young man who has been
paying marked attention to
her what he would like to
have her give him for a
New Year's gift. Laura Jean Libbey
writes, "Nine out of ten men will
make ready answer: 'I should ap-
preciate more than words can tell, a gift
that means you can't buy—your heart,
dear, and the promise of your hand in
wedlock.'"

Why shouldn't a lover make bold to
ask for the treasure that is nearest
his heart, when the opportunity is his?
What maiden, who really loves, will
say aught else than "you may ask
papa?" Why shouldn't an exchange
of hearts be the most acceptable hol-
iday gift that can be given?

All else can be bought with gold by
any hand that holds it. The tender
love of a pure sweetheart, the earnest,
absorbing devotion of a good, loving
wife, the love of little children, aye
and of parents, brothers, sisters and
of kinsfolk, are gems strung upon love's
chain—beyond price.

The childless husband and wife
would give all their wealth if it could
purchase a love-child—a child whom
they could press to their breast—their
very own. The proud old bachelor,
whom all the world envies, would bar-
ter his wealth for the real love of one
honest, trusting heart.

But the women from among whom



THE FIRST OF THE YEAR
"Hey, what are you doing there?"
"Turning over a new leaf! The
first of the year is most here."

When the New Year Day Dawns

NEW YEAR day flies the flag
of hope. Many of us come
to the close of the year with
a sense of defeat. We have
failed to accomplish what
we had hoped. Events have
shaped themselves against us, and we
have lacked the power to stem the
tide. The good resolutions with which
we so bravely started soon went lame
and dropped out. Thus many of us
find the shadows of disappointment,
discouragement and failure falling
around us as the old year closes. What
is the use of struggling longer? We
are fated to disaster.

Then New Year day dawns and
something is saying: "Try again!"
There is ozone in the air. Events be-
gin to wear a different outline. Voices
are calling. Hands beckon us on.
And as we lift our eyes to face the fu-
ture, yonder on the sky line flies the
flag of hope.

This is what New Year day would
do for you and me. It would put gin-

ger and punch into our sapped and
fading vitality. It would help us to
stand on our feet and look the world
fearlessly in the face and carry on. It
would shout in our ears: "Forward!
March!"

Some cynic may say it will be the
old story again, but success is on the
road to meet the man who tries. It is
a glorious thing to put up a fight, even
if you seem to lose. We are not lost
because we fail, but because we de-
cline to attempt.

The page of yesterday is a stained
page, blurred by our tears and blot-
ted with failure, but the page of to-
morrow is white and clean. The New
Year is saying that you may do better.
Grandly begin!—Dr. James I. Vance,
in *Springfield* (Ill.) *Journal*.

THE MAIL CARRIER'S LOAD.

Very few mail carriers have to take
courses in physical training for the
reduction of superfluous weight, espe-
cially during the holiday season.

Place in a lifeboat. There is not

money enough in the universe for him
to give his life for the others. There
are indeed many treasures which
money cannot buy in this dear, just
old world.

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NEW YEAR, WHAT DO YOU
BRING?

"New Year, what do you bring to me
As, passing, the old year dies?"
"Lo, the Present, the time of times,
I give in my bounty wise."

"New Year, what do you bring to me,
For today I cannot prize?"
"Lo, the Future, the time to come;
Still closer to you it lies."

"New Year, nothing you bring to me,
No, nothing beneath your skies;
I leave the Past you bring not back,
And a lad with laughing eyes."
—MELANBURGH WILSON.

THE BEST RESOLUTION.

The best New Year resolution we
ever heard was this: I will try to be
clean and lofty in my thinking. For,
as Shakespeare said: "First above
all to thine own self be true, and it
must follow as the night the day
thou canst not then be false to any
man."

no way surprising. Yet the obligation
is the same in both cases, for in both
it is a question of being loyal to duty,
sensitive to the promptings of what
is best in human nature. If time is
short the wise thing is, not as the Ro-
man poet suggested, to use it reck-
lessly and to the utmost in mere en-
joyment, but to build it into the fu-
ture self which is being realized with
the passage of each day. Life thus
used is not transitory, but rather an
eternal possession, something of which
a man cannot be deprived. And that,
of course, is the moral of New Year's
day. It is an old moral, and yet ever
new—new every morning. Indeed,
practically the whole of religion, as
applied to daily life, is summed up
in it. For religion, even more than
culture, is "the study of perfection,"
and it speaks of, and was meant to
further, the progress from imperfec-
tion to perfection.

He who has been "made perfect in
a short time" has, as has been seen,
"fulfilled a long time." And an im-
portant life is old age. On the other
hand, the man who dies in wickedness
dies in his youth even though he live
far beyond the scriptural time. Time,
therefore, has very little to do with
the fundamental things of life.

JUST BE GLAD.

For we know, not every morning
can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow we have
had,
Let us fold away our fears,
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming year
Just be glad.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

INHERITED FROM TEUTONS.

The boisterous convivialities which
formerly prevailed at New Year's are
said to have had their origin in the
Scandinavian and Teutonic tribes,
among whom a festival was celebrated
in honor of certain gods. One famous
Teuton hero is reported to have pro-
vided the most extravagant orgies.
His guests ate bacon and drank beer
and merriment in vast quantities, and
the diet does not appear to have dis-
tinguished them. Mead was of un-
certain composition, but was most
likely a thick, sweet, intoxicating be-
verage, resembling in consistency the
wines of ancient Greece.

THE POTARO RIVER.

One of the world's greatest water-
falls lies in South America, only a few
days steaming from New Orleans and
little more than 200 miles inland. This
natural wonder of the western hemi-
sphere—Kaieteur falls of British
Guiana—is four and a half times the
height of Niagara; yet while 3,000,000
persons journey to Niagara each year,
only a handful of white men have seen
Kaieteur.

The traveler bound for the great
falls of Kaieteur does not roll to his
destination by rail as do the tourists
bent on seeing Niagara or even those
visiting the Victoria falls in Africa.
Instead he must travel part of the
way by river steamers and complete
his journey paddled in small boats,
with a final scramble on foot. For
Kaieteur is in the heart of the jungle.

The start is made from Georgetown,
British Guiana, on a small steamer
which ascends the Demerara river.
Georgetown itself is well worth a visit.
Though in the tropics, it is a comfort-
able place, kept cool by the steady
trade winds well governed. The
streets are wide, and through the
center of many are canals filled with
enormous Victoria Regia water lilies.
The Demerara flows through a low
flat country of alluvial mud, so that
the tide can be felt 80 miles from the
mouth. At Georgetown it is so shallow
that the steamers entering the port
literally plow through the mud, and
at full speed barely crawl to their
wharves. Forty years ago a vessel
was wrecked off the coast of Guiana,
and the mud has built around it until
today it is an uninhabited island covered
with tall palms. Just outside of
Georgetown the river steamer passes
the big sugar estate established long
ago by grants from the crown.

At the end of the first day the steam-
er arrives at Wisimar. The town is a
tiny place, consisting of the landing
stage, a railroad station, a store, a gin
shop and a few huts. But the fact
that it is in the terminus of the Dem-
erara-Essequibo railroad gives it some
activity.

This railroad connects the two most
important rivers of the province. It
is, of course, narrow-gauged and poorly
built, but any sort of railroad is a
blessing in Guiana. The line runs over
ground as sandy as a beach—and in-
deed that is what it used to be. All
the road below that point has been
built out to the ocean. Rockstone,
terminus of the road on the Essequibo
river, is hardly more imposing than
Wisimar. At Rockstone another river
steamer must be boarded for a con-
tinuation of the upstream journey. All
day the little steamer fights against a
current between the monotonous
shores. As a matter of fact, one
hardly sees the shore itself, for the
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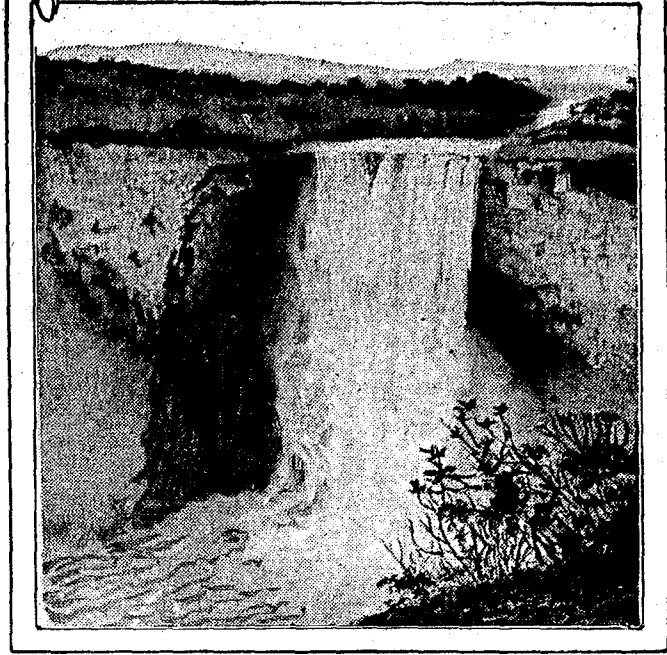
Up the Essequibo and Potaro.

The Essequibo is a surprisingly for-
midable stream. It drains five times
the area drained by the Hudson and is
twice as long. Some 60 miles above
Rockstone the steamer leaves the
great river and enters the mouth of
the Potaro, itself a stream of no mean
proportions. A few hours later Tuma-
tumari, a tiny habitation built on a
hill by the side of a cataract is sighted.
Tumatumari is the place at which
one usually makes contact with the
Indian guides and bearers, previously
engaged, upon whom dependence must
be placed in negotiating the last 50
miles of the journey. The short stretch
between Tumatumari and Potaro land-
ing is covered in a small launch, from
the latter point on, man power alone is
available. A cataract blocks the
stream above the landing, and must be
passed by portage. The necessary
boxes of provisions are strapped on the
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for seven miles through the bush. On
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caution against poisonous snakes.

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height of Niagara; yet while 3,000,000
persons journey to Niagara each year,
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Wonderful Kaieteur Falls



Kaieteur Falls.

(Prepared by the National Geographic So-
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The traveler bound for the great
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Instead he must travel part of the
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Kaieteur is in the heart of the jungle.

The start is made from Georgetown,
British Guiana, on a small steamer
which ascends the Demerara river.
Georgetown itself is well worth a visit.
Though in the tropics, it is a comfort-
able place, kept cool by the steady
trade winds well governed. The
streets are wide, and through the
center of many are canals filled with
enormous Victoria Regia water lilies.
The Demerara flows through a low
flat country of alluvial mud, so that
the tide can be felt 80 miles from the
mouth. At Georgetown it is so shallow
that the steamers entering the port
literally plow through the mud, and
at full speed barely crawl to their
wharves. Forty years ago a vessel
was wrecked off the coast of Guiana,
and the mud has built around it until
today it is an uninhabited island covered
with tall palms. Just outside of
Georgetown the river steamer passes
the big sugar estate established long
ago by grants from the crown.

At the end of the first day the steam-
er arrives at Wisimar. The town is a
tiny place, consisting of the landing
stage, a railroad station, a store, a gin
shop and a few huts. But the fact
that it is in the terminus of the Dem-
erara-Essequibo railroad gives it some
activity.

This railroad connects the two most
important rivers of the province. It
is, of course, narrow-gauged and poorly
built, but any sort of railroad is a
blessing in Guiana. The line runs over
ground as sandy as a beach—and in-
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the road below that point has been
built out to the ocean. Rockstone,
terminus of the road on the Essequibo
river, is hardly more imposing than
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tinuation of the upstream journey. All
day the little steamer fights against a
current between the monotonous
shores. As a matter of fact, one
hardly sees the shore itself, for the
bank is so thick that it grows out into
the river, leaving only lagoons by
which the interior can be reached.

Up the Essequibo and Potaro.

The Essequibo is a surprisingly for-
midable stream. It drains five times
the area drained by the Hudson and is
twice as long. Some 60 miles above
Rockstone the steamer leaves the
great river and enters the mouth of
the Potaro, itself a stream of no mean
proportions. A few hours later Tuma-
tumari, a tiny habitation built on a
hill by the side of a cataract is sighted.
Tumatumari is the place at which
one usually makes contact with the
Indian guides and bearers, previously
engaged, upon whom dependence must
be placed in negotiating the last 50
miles of the journey. The short stretch
between Tumatumari and Potaro land-
ing is covered in a small launch, from
the latter point on, man power alone is
available. A cataract blocks the
stream above the landing, and must be
passed by portage. The necessary
boxes of provisions are strapped on the
naked backs of Indians and carried
for seven miles through the bush. On
such marches one must use every pre-
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THE POTARO RIVER.

One of the world's greatest water-
falls lies in South America, only a few
days steaming from New Orleans and
little more than 200 miles inland. This
natural wonder of the western hemi-
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PROVERBS HELD IN COMMON

Remarkable Similarity of Ideas Noted
Among Nations, Both of the
Old and New World.

"The similarity of ideas all over the
world is found in the similarity of ex-
pressions to convey the ideas. The
old English proverb 'A fool and his
money are soon parted,' finds its
counterpart in the phrase, 'There is
no medicine for a fool.' But the
Japanese also claim that by good
management they can do something
even with fools, when they say, 'Fools
and scissors move according to the
mode of using them.' Some of us carry
our Latin with us all our lives,
just because we had a good teacher.
To these, the old Latin saying, 'The
eagle does not catch flies.' (Aquila non
capit muscas) will recall old memories
of the pride and sarcasm of the Ro-
mans. So also will they be pleased to
read the Japanese aphorism, 'The fal-
con does not peck at ears of corn,'
which is true, as falcons, especially
those of the peregrine type, are much
more likely to seize and carry small
animals like lambs, rabbits, chickens.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

MOTHER, QUICK! GIVE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP
FOR CHILD'S BOWELS

Even a sick child loves the "fruity"
taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the
little tongue is coated, or if your child
is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold,
or has colic, a teaspoonful will never
fail to open the bowels. In a few
hours you can see for yourself how
thoroughly it works all the constipa-
tion poison, sour bile and waste from
the tender, little bowels and gives you
a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California
Fig Syrup" handy. They know a tea-
spoonful today saves a sick child to-
morrow. Ask your druggist for genuine
"California Fig Syrup" which has di-
rections for babies and children of all
ages printed on bottle. Mother! You
must say "California" or you may get
an imitation fig syrup.—Advertisement.

HAVE NEW RINGWORM CURE

Röntgen Rays Are Being Used Suc-
cessfully in Treatment of Most
Annoying Affliction.

Ringworm is now successfully treat-
ed by removing the hair with Röntgen
rays and then applying a lotion
which will penetrate the hair follicles
and kill the parasites that are the
cause of the trouble.

Dr. Howard Fox and T. B. H. An-
derson, both of the United States
public health service, described in the
Journal of the American Medical As-
sociation the latest technique and cite a
few of the strange results that have
followed when the new hair grew in
again.

"They have observed that sometimes
a golden-haired child is transformed
into a brunette, a straight-haired into
a curly-headed and the kinky wool of
negroes becomes straight. But they
express much doubt as to the perma-
nency of these changes.

Poor Are Good to the Poor.

"Above all the Mexican is generous,
and he is very sympathetic. Where
an out-of-the-way village still retains
its early Indian customs and still pos-
sesses its elixir of common sense, you find
the people industrious, but also care-
ful and thoughtful, ingenious, and of
true co-operative spirit. What one
sees here, the other shares." Carle-
ton Lewis writes in the North Ameri-
can Review. "No man goes hungry
in our lands if he is over

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL-ANS

25¢ and 75¢ Packages, Everywhere

Girls! Girls!!

Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Tablets 25c.

WATCH THE BIG 4

Stomach-Kidneys-Heart-Liver

Keep the vital organs healthy by regularly taking the world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—

GOLD MEDAL

HAARLEM OIL

CADSWALES

The National Remedy of Holland for centuries and endorsed by Queen Wilhelmina. At all druggists, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

PISO'S

SAFE AND SANE

for Coughs & Colds

This syrup is different from all others. Quick relief. No opiates. 35¢ everywhere.

Learn stenography at home—5 mos. course, incl. shorthand, touch-typing, spelling, grammar, punctuation, business correspondence. Write Kirby Bus. School, 1148 Newport Ave., Chicago.

A Foul Thwart.

Averill Hartman, the steamship magnate, was talking about modern dances—the silly and suchlike.

"These dances," he said, "may be suggestive, but I am sure the American girl dances them innocently. To the pure, you know."

"Yes, I am sure the cynical foreigner was quite wrong in his comment on our dancing. A brother foreigner said to him:

"These American dances are infernally difficult. I wonder if I'll ever be able to dance them the right way."

"Don't bother about that," his cynical companion answered. "American girls only care to dance them the wrong way."

John the Baptist.

At one of the Protestant churches in Hendricks county the subject of baptism was the theme for the classes in the Sabbath school, John the Baptist was mentioned several times. A seventeen-year-old girl, besides giving attention to the lesson, kept turning her head to see the young man who entered the door. Just as she turned her head for the seventh time the teacher quickly asked her: "Mary, who came in at the door?"

"John the Baptist," said the girl, somewhat confused.

From that day on Mary gave close attention to the lesson.

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder to do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Taking Precautions.

A tourist in Scotland came to a wide river. It was a stormy day and the wind was constantly increasing, but he asked a boatman to take him across. The latter agreed to do so, if the tourist would wait until he'd take his coat over.

Later, as they were nearing the opposite bank, the tourist asked: "Will you tell me why you took your coat over and made me wait?"

"Well, now," explained the old fellow, "ye see the cool wuv valuable, and I feared 't' wind wud increase so the boat might upset on the second trip."

Mysterious Stove.

At a recent electrical exposition a "mystic stove" attracted no little attention. This idea is by no means new; in fact, in one of its most spectacular forms it consists of a kettle of water boiling on a cake of ice. The solution of such mysteries is powerful magnetism induction, which causes the generation of powerful electric current in the pot, pan or kettle. The layman is, of course, greatly mystified, since water can be boiled, eggs fried, and so on, with no visible source of heat. The hup can be passed over the tapestry-covered table without feeling any trace of heat.—Scientific American.

Armchair Hint.

Economy Hint—When corn and beans are high eat succotash.

MURINE

Night and Morning Healthy Eyes. If they Tingle, Smart or Burn, If Red, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infants and Adults. Ask Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Retail Everywhere.

A MAN FOR THE AGES

A STORY OF THE BUILDERS OF DEMOCRACY BY IRVING BACHELLER

COPYRIGHT IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

Like many who had no experience with such phenomena they underestimated the seriousness of the panic. They thought that, in a week or so, its effect would pass and that Illinois would then resume its triumphant march toward its high destiny. Not even Samson Traylor had a correct notion of the slowness of time.

The effect of the panic paralyzed the city. Men whose "red-hot money" was in every one's pocket closed their shops and ran away. The wild adventures cleared out. Their character may be judged by the words of one of them reported by the editor of the Democrat:

"I failed for a hundred thousand dollars and could have failed for a million, if Jackson had kept his hands off."

Hard times hung like a cloud over the city. Its population suffered some diminishment in the next two years. In spite of its position on the main highway of trade, Dream cities, canals and railroads built without hands became part of the poetry of American commerce.

That autumn, men and women who had come to Mrs. Kinsle's party in jewels and in purple and fine linen had left or turned their hands to hard labor. The Kelsos suffered real distress, the schools being closed and the head of the house having taken to his bed with illness. Bim went to work as a seamstress, and with the help of Mrs. Kinsle and Mrs. Hubbard was able to keep the family from want. The nursing and the care of the baby soon broke the health of Mrs. Kelsos, never a strong woman. Bim came home from her work one evening and found her mother ill.

"Cheer up, my daughter," said Jack. "An old friend of ours has returned to the city. He is a rich man—an oasis in the desert of poverty. He has loaned me a hundred dollars in good coin."

"Who has done this?" Bim asked.

"Mr. Lionel Davis."

"We must not take his money," said Bim.

"I had a long talk with him," Kelsos went on. "He has explained that unfortunate incident of the horse. It was a bit of offhand folly born of an anxious moment."

"But the man wants to marry me."

"He said nothing of such a purpose."

"He will be in no hurry about that," said Bim. "He is a shrewd operator. Every one hates him. They say that he knew what was coming when he said out."

That evening Bim wrote a long letter to Samson Traylor, telling him of the evil days that had come to them. This letter, now in possession of a great grandson of Samson and Sarah Traylor, had a singular history. It reached the man to whom it was addressed in the summer of 1844. It was found with many others that summer in Tagewell county under a barn which its owner was removing. It brought to mind the robbery of the stage from Chicago, south of the swampy woods, in the autumn of '37, by a man who had ridden with the driver from Chicago and who, it was thought, had been in collusion with him. A curious feature of the robbery had been revealed by the discovery of the mail sack. It was unopened, its contents undisturbed, its rusty padlock still in place. The perpetrator of the crime had not soiled his person with any visible evidence of guilt and so was never apprehended.

Then for a time Bim entered upon great trials. Jack Kelsos weakened. Burning with fever, his mind wandered in the pleasant paths he loved and saw in his fancy the deeds of Ajax and Achilles and the topless towers of Ilium and came not back again to the vulgar and prosaic details of life. The girl knew not what to do. A funeral was a costly thing. She had no money. The Kinsles had gone on a hunting trip in Wisconsin. Mrs. Hubbard was ill and the Kelsos already much in her debt. Mr. Lionel Davis came.

He was a good-looking young man of twenty-nine, those days, rather stout and of middle stature, with dark hair and eyes. He was dressed in the height of fashion. He used to boast that he had only one vice—diamonds. But he had ceased to display them on his shirt-front or his fingers. He carried them in his pockets and showed them by the glittering handful to his friends. They had come to him through trading in land where they were the accepted symbol of success and money was none too plentiful. He had melted their settings and turned them into coin. The stones he kept as a kind of surplus—a half hidden evidence of wealth and of superiority to the temptation of vulgar display. Mr. Davis was a calculating, masterful, keen-minded man, with a rather heavy jaw. In his presence Bim was afraid of her soul that night. He was gentle and sympathetic. He offered to lend her any amount she needed. She made no answer, but sat trying to tell what she would best do. The Traylor had paid no attention to her letter, although a month had passed since it was written.

In a moment she rose and gave him her hand.

"It is very kind of you," said she. "If you can spare me five hundred dollars for an indefinite time I will take it."

"Let me lend you a thousand," he urged. "I can do it without a bit of inconvenience."

"I think that five hundred will be enough," she said.

It carried her through that trouble and into others, of which her mother's heart had found abundant signs in the attitude of Mr. Davis. He gave the most assiduous attention to the comfort of Bim and her mother. He had had a celebrated physician come down from Milwaukee to see Mrs. Kelsos and had paid the bill in advance.

"I cannot let you be doing these things for us," Bim said one evening when he had called to see them.

"And I cannot help loving you and doing the little I can to express it," he answered. "I would like to make every dollar I have tell you in some way that I love you. That's how I feel and you might as well know it."

"But I do not love you, Mr. Davis."

"Let me try to make you love me," he pleaded. "Is there any reason why I shouldn't?"

"Yes, if there were no other reason, I love a young soldier who is fighting in the Seminole war in Florida under Col. Taylor."

"Well, at least, you can let me take the place of your father and shield you from trouble when I can."

"You are a most generous and kind man!" Bim exclaimed with tears in her eyes.

So he seemed to be, but he was one of those men who weave a spell like that of an able actor. He excited temporary convictions that began to change as soon as the curtain fell. He was no reckless villain of romance. If he instigated the robbery of the south-bound mail wagon, of which the writer of this little history has no shadow of doubt, he was so careful about it that no evidence which would satisfy a jury has been discovered to this day.

On account of the continued illness of her mother Bim was unable to resume her work in the academy. She took what sewing she could do at home and earned enough to solve the problems of each day. But the payment coming due on the house in December loomed ahead of them. It was natural, in the circumstances, that Mrs. Kelsos should like Mr. Davis and favor his aims.

Mrs. Kelsos's health had improved slowly so that she was able then to spend most of each day in her chair. One evening when Davis sat alone

He was very tender and sympathetic. When he had left them Bim said to her mother: "Our old friends do not seem to care what becomes of us. I have no thought now save for you and the baby. I'll do whatever you think best for you two. I don't care for myself. My heart is as dead as Harry's."

CHAPTER XX.

Which Tells of the Settling of Abe Lincoln and the Traylor in the Village of Springfield and of Samson's Second Visit to Chicago.

Bim's judgment of her old friends was ill founded. It was a slow time in which she lived. The foot of the horse, traveling and often mired in a rough muddy highway, was its swiftest courier. Letters carried by horses or slow steamboats were the only media of communication between people separated by wide distances. So it is easy to understand that many who had traveled far were as the dead. In a measure to the friends they had left behind them and that those separated by only a hundred miles had to be very enterprising to keep acquainted.

In March Abe Lincoln had got his license to practice law. On his return from the North he had ridden to Springfield to begin his work as a lawyer in the office of John T. Stuart. His plan was to hire and furnish a room and get his meals at the home of his friend, Mr. William Butler. He went to the store of Joshua Speed to buy a bed and some bedding. He found that they would cost seventeen dollars.

"The question is whether you would trust a man owing a national debt and without an asset but good intentions and a license to practice law, for so much money," said Honest Abe. "I don't know when I could pay you."

Speed had heard of the tall representative from Sangamon county.

"I have a plan which will give you a bed for nothing if you would care to share my room above the store and sleep with me."

"I'm much obliged, but for you it's quite a contract."

"You're rather long," Speed laughed. "Yes, I could lick salt off the top of your hat. I'm about a man and a half but by long practice I've learned how to keep the half out of the way of other people."

"I'm sure we shall get along well enough together," said Speed.

Mr. Lincoln hurried away for his saddle-bags and returned shortly.

"There are all my earthly possessions," he said as he threw the bags on the floor.

So his new life began in the village of Springfield. Early in the autumn Samson arrived and bought a small house and two acres of land on the edge of the village and returned to New Salem to move his family and furniture. When they drove along the top of Salem hill a number of the houses were empty and deserted, their owners having moved away. Two of the stores were closed. Only ten families remained. They stopped at Rutledge's tavern, whose entertainment was little sought those days. People from the near houses came to bid them good-by.

Pete and Colonel, invigorated by their long rest, but whitened by age and with drooping heads, drew the wagon. Sambo and the small boy rode between Sarah and Samson. Betsey and Josiah walked ahead of the wagon, the latter leading a cow. That evening they were comfortably settled in their new home. When the beds were set up and ready for the night Sarah made some tea to go with the cold victuals she had brought. Mr. Lincoln ate with them and told of his new work.

Betsey was growing tall and slim. She had the blond hair and fair skin of Samson and the dark eyes of her mother. Josiah had grown to be a bronzed, sturdy, good-looking lad very shy and sensitive.

"There's a B-L-Y boy!" said Samson as he clapped the shoulder of his eldest son. "He's got a good heart in him."

"You'll spoil him with praise," Sarah protested and then asked as she turned to the young statesman. "Have you heard from Bim or any of the Kelsos?"

"Not a word. I often think of them."

"There's been a letter in the candle every night for a week or so, but we haven't heard a word from Harry or from them," said Sarah. "I wonder how they're getting along in these hard times."

"I told Jack to let me know if I could do anything to help," Samson assured them.

Late in November Mr. Lincoln went out on the circuit with the district judge John T. Stuart, who had taken him into partnership. Bim's letter to him bears an indorsement on its envelope as follows:

"This letter was forwarded from Vandalia the week I went out on the circuit and remained unopened in my office until my return six weeks later.—A. Lincoln."

The day of his return he went to Sarah and Samson with the letter.

"I'll get a horse and start for Chicago tomorrow morning," said Samson. "They have had a double bill. Did you read that Harry had been killed?"

"Harry killed!" Mr. Lincoln exclaimed. "You don't mean to tell me that Harry has been killed?"

"The Chicago Democrat says so, but we don't believe it," said Samson. "Here's the article. Read it and then I'll tell you why I don't think it's so."

Abe Lincoln read the article.

"You see it was dated in Tampa November the fifth," said Samson. "Before we had read that article we had received a letter from Harry dated November the seventh. In the letter he says he is all right and I calculate that he ought to know as much about it as anyone."

"Thank God! Then it's a mistake," said Lincoln. "We can't afford to lose Harry. I feel rather poor with Jack Kelsos gone. It will comfort me to do what I can for his wife and daughter. I'll give you every dollar I can spare to take to them."

Samson hired horses for the jour-

ney and set out early next morning with his son, Josiah, bound for the new city. The boy had begged to go and both Samson and Sarah thought it would be good for him to take a better look at Illinois than his geography afforded.

Joe and his father set out on a cold clear morning in February. They got to Brimstead's in time for dinner.

Henry put his hand on Samson's shoulder and said in a confident tone: "Dorado was one of the wickedest clowns in history. It was like Tyre and Babylon. It robbed me. Look at that pile of stakes."

Samson saw a long cord of stakes along the road in the edge of the meadow.

"They are the teeth of my city," said Brimstead in a low voice. "I've drawn 'em out. They ain't goin' to bite me no more."

"They are the towers and steeples of El Dorado," Samson laughed. "Have any of the notes been paid?"

"Not one and I can't get a word from my broker about the men who drew the notes—who they are or where they are."

"I'm going to Chicago and if you wish I'll try to find him and see what he says."

"That's just what I wish," said Brimstead. "His name is Lionel Davis."



"There Are All My Earthly Possessions," He Said.

vis. His address is 14 South Water street. I sold him all the land I had on the river shore and he gave me the note for it."

"If you'll let me take the note I'll see what can be done to get the money," Samson answered.

"Say, I'll tell ye," Brimstead went on. "It's for five thousand dollars and I don't suppose it's worth the paper it was written on. You take it and if you find it's no good you lose it just as careful as you can. I don't want to see it again."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SHE ALSO KNEW TENNYSON

Poetic Business Man Got Something of a "Jolt" When He Tackled Little Waitress.

The man with the superior air was a poetic business man. He generally patronized a small luncheon near his office. When he was not selling eggs at wholesale or something, he liked to read verse. His favorite was Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." And because he felt that he knew so much about it he thought he would have a little fun with the luncheon waitresses. In a superior sort of way.

It began by naming the girls after the heroines in the poem. His regular waitress was a tall, gaunt person, but somewhat quaintly as she bore down on him with a plate of hash. Her real name was Sadie.

"Sadie," he announced one night, "hereafter I'm going to call you Guinevere. Mind?"

"I should worry," said the waitress, shifting her gaze, "but who's she?"

"The bride of King Arthur," was the reply.

"Awful, but I hope she's respectable. I ain't seen that Blum."

Advertisers at First Shy.

It took several years after the establishment of newspapers in America for advertising to become popular. John Campbell, the postmaster of Boston, who, in 1794, started the Boston News Letter, the first real newspaper in this country, had great difficulty in persuading his townspeople to advertise their wares or their wants. William Bradford and Peter Zenger in New York were hardly more fortunate at first, and even Benjamin Franklin, for many years after he began the publication of the Pennsylvania Gazette, found his advertising columns very meager. After 1850, however, the reluctance to advertise died away and all the leading papers showed that they were well supported.

Entirely Too Much.

"It is terrible what I spent during the entertainments for charity," declared Mrs. Newrick. "Two thousand for my dress and five hundred for my coat, besides the twenty for my charity contributions. It is too much."

Skin Clear and Flesh Firm With Yeast Vitamon

Concentrated Tablets Easy and Economical to Take—Results Quick.



Get That Firm Flesh, "Pop" and Healthy Glow—Yeast-Take MASTIN'S Yeast VITAMON Tablets.

MASTIN'S VITAMON

THE ORIGINAL TABLETS YEAST VITAMON TABLET

if it isn't MASTIN'S it isn't VITAMON

Why Worry?

We judge the future by the past. There was a time when earth conditions did not admit of either plant or animal life. Conditions are now favorable to life and progress and will continue so for many thousand years, but both geology and astronomy teach us that a time must come when all life here must battle against nature and finally lose the fight and disappear. It must decline at the next glacial period when most of the globe will be gripped in snow and ice. At a more remote period there will be a cold, dead earth without the possibility of life owing to constant radiation of earth's heat. But that will be millions of years in future and nature will destroy us long before that time. So, why worry?—Exchange.

True.

My neighbor and I were discussing our husbands' likes and dislikes in food while Robert was playing with his tops nearby.

Neighbor said: "My husband doesn't like chicken at all."

Up played Robert: "Why, that's funny, isn't it? Most men like chicken."—Exchange.

He's Married.

"What's his present salary?"

"He says it's never present long enough to know."—Wayside Tales.

A society composed of members who agree to study their own faults would have plenty to do.

Always Plenty of Stretch

no rubber to rot in No-Way and EXCELLO SUSPENDERS

Guaranteed One Year—Price 75¢

Ask your dealer for No-Way or Excello

Guaranteed Suspenders, Garments and Hose Supporters

Accept no substitutes—Look for name on back.

No-Way Stretch Suspenders Co., Mrs. Adrian, Mich.

PALMER'S LOTION SOAP

CONTAINS THE WONDERFUL PALMER'S LOTION AND I USE IT.

ALL DRUGGISTS, GUARANTEED BY SOLO-PALMER NEW YORK

PALMER'S LOTION

REMOVED ALL MY PIMPLES AND CLEARED MY COMPLEXION

Western Canada Offers Health and Wealth

and has brought contentment and happiness to thousands of home-seekers and their families who have settled on her FREE homesteads or bought land at attractive prices. They have established their own homes and secured prosperity and independence. In the great grain-growing sections of the prairie provinces there is still to be had easy terms.

Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre

—and similar to that which in some years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre—oats, barley and flax also in great abundance, while raising horses, cattle, sheep and hogs is equally profitable. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the whole cost of their land. Healthful climate, good neighbors, churches, schools, rural telephone, excellent markets and shipping facilities. The climate and soil offer inducements for almost every branch of agriculture. The advantages are:

Dairying, Mixed Farming and Stock Raising

make a tremendous appeal to industrious settlers wishing to improve their circumstances. For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, reduced railway rates, etc., write

J. M. MacLACHLAN

10 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Authorized Agent, Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, Dominion of Canada

Safe Remedy MITCHELL'S EYE SALVE

for granulated lids, eyes, pink-eye. Avoid powerful drugs. Use Mitchell's Eye Salve.

U. S. Army Lumberman Rubber Shoes

WILL OUTLAST THREE ORDINARY PAIRS

These shoes are more flexible and comfortable. No amount of twisting or bending will crack the pure Para rubber used in the sole. Just a Made-to-Order shoe for Farmers, Miners and Lumbermen. They stay waterproof, for the straight grain leather upper is joined to the rubber bottom with four rows of stitching. These shoes are 12 inches in length.

\$3.95 Per Pair and 10 Cents for Postage

These shoes are selling wholesale at higher prices. Send money back to IRVING BRUCKER, Director of Sales, Dept. W, 338 E. 59th St., New York, N. Y.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Advertisement.

Famous London Street.

Great street, London has been named Milton street. It was a street in which many writers lived who had not yet "arrived," so, because a general name for the haunts of needy writers.

Ambition is largely selfishness.

CURES COLDS IN A DAY

CASCARA QUININE

World's standard cold and flu gripper remedy. Demand for this medicine is increasing. Mr. H. H. Hill, Detroit, Mich.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 53-1921.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. **Book 3 A Free.**

W. F. Young, Inc., 318 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 One Year\$2.00
 Six Months\$1.00
 Three Months\$0.50
 Outside of Crawford county and Roscommon, per year.....\$2.50

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879, O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1921.

IMMORAL CONDUCT LEADS TO PRISON.

Disease, Prosecution, and Imprisonment Results of Immorality.

Wages of sin are other than death. They may be Disease, loss of self-respect, prosecution, and imprisonment.

Take the case of Alpha B—, a 16 year old girl living in a small county seat, whose case has just been investigated by the Michigan department of health. Reports of alleged immoral conduct were made to the department and a special representative was dispatched to investigate.

He found, briefly, that the child had had illicit relations with men and boys in the community during a period of more than two years, that she had been a contributing factor to other delinquencies in the district and that several of her acquaintances were probably diseased.

Warrants were issued by the local sheriff calling for the arrest of five men and boys. The adults will be prosecuted under Section 20 (1521) of the Compiled Laws of 1915 which provides that such conduct shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for such period as the court in its discretion shall direct. The minors will appear before the probate judge for commitment.

"Everyone who comes in contact with the youth of the state from the ages of 14 to 21, parents, school principals, ministers, business men and editors, can perform a needed service by calling attention to the fact that immoral conduct is punishable by imprisonment," states Dr. R. M. Olin, commissioner of health. "Greater vigilance," according to Dr. Olin, "on the part of fathers and mothers as to the kind of girl and boy friends their sons and daughters have will minimize such occurrences."

REINSTATEMENT OF WAR RISK INSURANCE EXTENDED.

Washington, D. C. Regulations of the United States Veterans' Bureau limiting the time for reinstatement of war risk insurance for ex-service men to December 31 of this year have been amended, effective January 2, 1922, so that men who have allowed their policies to lapse may reinstate them at any time before March 4, 1926, according to an announcement of Col. Charles R. Forbes, director of the Bureau.

It has come to the attention of the Bureau that a great number of men have allowed their insurance to lapse because they do not realize their rights both to reinstate and convert their insurance into one of the permanent forms offered by the government.

Seasons Greetings

To you, without whose patronage our business would have been less pleasant and prosperous, we want to extend our sincere and hearty

THANK YOU

May you have a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and may our cordial business relations continue in the future as it has in the past.

H. PETERSEN,
Your Grocer

Our Best Wishes for a Happy New Year

And our thanks for a liberal patronage during the year just closing.

SALLING HANSON CO.
Hardware Department

LOCAL NEWS

Happy New Year to all.

Thomas Cassidy made a business trip to Chicago last week.

The J. L. Martin and R. N. Martin families visited in Vanderbilt over Christmas.

Teddy Sivrais was down from Cheboygan over Christmas visiting at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mason and children spent Christmas with relatives in Bay City.

Mrs. A. M. Lewis and son Mark and Mrs. Daniel Custer left Thursday to visit over Christmas in Newberry.

Ebbon Lagrow, who is employed in Detroit, visited over Xmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Lagrow.

Mr. and Mrs. James Carrière and family of Jackson are visiting Mrs. Carrière's parents during the holidays.

Misses Lillian Wilson, Elizabeth Lane and Mildred Kramer of Gaylord came yesterday to be in attendance at the Masonic Ball.

Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Canfield returned yesterday after spending Christmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Miller at Gladwin.

Miss Agnes Havens is home from the Bay City Business college enjoying the holiday festivities, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Havens.

Miss Margaret Insley of Detroit is a guest at the home of her uncle, Robert Reagan, coming to attend the Masonic Ball. She is also visiting friends.

William Brennan left Sunday in answer to a message announcing the sudden death of a brother, Maurice Brennan of Saginaw. The funeral was held Monday morning.

Mrs. Delevan Smith and son Eugene Smith are spending the holidays visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Trombley of Gaylord. Mrs. Trombley is a daughter of Mrs. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter L. Brown entertained Mr. and Mrs. Bert Schulz of Saginaw over Christmas, the former returning to Saginaw Tuesday, Mrs. Schulz remaining for a longer visit.

Monday Mr. and Mrs. Edward Strehl and son Francis arrived from East Jordan to spend the week here and Tuesday Miss Helen Brown, who is employed in East Jordan came to be in attendance at the Masonic Ball.

The annual Masquerade party, the festive affair that is given by Post 106 American Legion during the winter season, will take place this year on January 12 at the School Gymnasium. The same costume that came to Grayling last year has been secured again and will be here with a fine line of costumes. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Miss Edna Taylor is in the city to visit her father Oscar Taylor and her sisters and brothers. She is the bookkeeper and cashier in the Broadway market in Detroit. She says this is her first position and likes it very well. Miss Taylor is the kind of young lady who would more than make good in any position she would be willing to accept. Her trustworthiness and capability are bound to win for her still higher laurels in her chosen field of service.

A. L. Foster recently accepted a position at Wells, Mich.

The ladies auxiliary of the American legion will meet at the G. A. R. hall tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. All members are urged to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lamb and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Laidlaw of Bay City were among the guests at the Masonic party last evening. They came up from Bay City in Mr. Laidlaw's private car.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brennan are receiving congratulations from friends on the arrival of a son, Maurice Anthony, born at Mercy Hospital Saturday, December 24. The baby weighed 9 1/4 pounds.

Emerson Bates, who spent Xmas visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bates, left this afternoon for Rosac to be the guest of his sister, Mrs. Benjamin Jerome for a few days before going back to West Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Hanson and children and Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Phelps, Jr. and daughters, all of Detroit arrived the latter part of the week to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hoiger Hanson. The gentlemen have returned to their homes leaving their families for a longer visit. A number of affairs have been given in honor of the visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Bauman have as guests in their home over Christmas and New Years, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Koutler and son Ralph Koutler of Detroit and Mr. Elmer Koutler of Chicago. Also Miss Grace Bauman, who is attending the school in New York City is home during the holiday vacation, and Miss Margaret Bauman has returned from a visit in Detroit and other points.

The first midnight mass that has been held in St. Mary's church in Grayling for several years was celebrated with a large congregation. Special music by the choir of mixed voices filled the air and bespoke the spirit of the coming day of peace and joy.

At the church were attractive Christmas trees and poinsettias and looked beautiful with the candles at burning tapers before them. Rev. J. O. A. Bosser's sermon was in keeping with the day. The Knights of Columbus received holy communion in a body besides the large number of other communicants. At eight o'clock Christmas morning two low masses with music by the children's choir were celebrated. Miss Beatrice Trudo furnished music on the violin with organ accompaniment throughout the mass.

The 12th annual ball and banquet of Grayling lodge F. & A. M. that was held at the school gymnasium last evening was the prettiest party given here in some time. The room was decorated in purple, white and blue crepe paper decorations. The wire netting about the balcony was intertwined with evergreen. At one end of the room hung a Past-Master Masonic apron; at the opposite end was a large Eastern Star Chapter emblem. Clark's orchestra furnished the music and was stationed in one corner of the gym, which was set apart by a railing trimmed in the above colors. There was a fine attendance and everybody had a decidedly pleasant time. The pretty and dainty dresses of the ladies made a pretty effect in the room. At about 11:00 o'clock a luncheon was served by the ladies of the Eastern Star chapter. It consisted of delicious chicken salad, sandwiches, olives and coffee. At each plate was a crepe paper cup of tiny red candies and nuts. Brick fruit ice cream and cake completed the menu. There were several cases of pink and white carnations, and upon the white linens were sprays of myrtle. The party lasted until about 3:00 o'clock. There were a large number of out of town guests.

The Christmas season was nicely observed in Frederic when the pupils and teachers of the schools rendered a fine Christmas program at the Opera house Friday evening. Following is the program:

Piano solo—Silvery Echoes, Miss Craven.

Song—On Christmas Day, Primary room.

Recitation—Kris Kringle, Dolly Nelson.

Dialogue—The Plan That Failed, Clyde Dormire and Billy Callahan.

Recitation—My dolly, Ila Welch.

Violin solo—Ivy Leaf Schottische, Verle Sheldon.

Recitation—Santa's Coming, Elaine Lewis.

Duet—Christmas morn, Constance Gardner and Esther Barber.

Recitation—Mr. Santa Claus Man, Glynn Gardner.

Recitation—The Old Women and the shoe, Lydia Wucker.

Play—Preparing for Father, Primary Room.

Solo—Smile with me, Lola Craven.

Recitation—When Xmas comes, Joe Wucker.

Recitation—Santa Claus came down the chimney, Reva Burke.

Exercise—Christmas, Primary pupils.

Recitation—My Grandma, Henrietta Munroe.

Piano solo—Cavalry Charge, Emanuel Abrahams.

Play—Trouble in Santa Claus land, Intermediate Room.

Recitation—Scaring Santa, Jack Callahan.

Solo—Just a little baby, Marjorie Goshorn.

Recitation—The crippled dolly, Corrine Sheldon.

Dance of the Christmas fairies, Primary girls.

Violin Duet—Lullaby Time, Miss Corwin and Donald Sheldon.

Monologue—Aunt Jane's Xmas present, Karl Goshorn.

Play—The Christmas spirit, 7th and 8th grades.

Recitation—Santa Claus and the little mouse, Evelyn Barber.

Duet—Ring the Christmas in, Estella Turner and Flora Parsons.

Song—Intermediate room.

School Notes—Genevieve Hunter.

Piano solo—Alfred Smith.

Recitation—Good night, Helen Badder.

It required considerable effort and hard work on the parts of the teachers and pupils and each were highly complimented for their success. It was a splendid affair and a credit to the community.

CARD OF THANKS.

There are many who sent flowers to brighten the last days and hours of our daughter at Mercy Hospital, the donor's names we do not know, so we take this way to express our thanks and gratitude to them. Also our thanks for the beautiful flowers sent at the time of her death.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Moran.

Begin the New Year right by subscribing for the Avalanche.

RANKS OF G. A. R. FAST THINNING

Drop of 10,103 in Number of Veterans of Civil War in the Past Year.

4,445 POSTS IN 48 STATES

Ohio Has the Largest Quota, With Pennsylvania Second and New York Third—Organized in Illinois in Spring of 1866.

Indianapolis.—When the Grand Army of the Republic holds its annual reunion this year more than 10,000 of the Civil war veterans who attended the encampment of 1920 will be counted among the missing, as the ranks have been depleted to this extent through the last year.

The total membership of the G. A. R. today is 93,155, while its membership in 1920 was 103,258.

The total membership is scattered among 4,445 posts in every state, Ohio, with 10,241, has the largest membership, with Pennsylvania second with 9,122; New York third, 8,795; Illinois fourth, 6,868; Indiana fifth, 5,949; Massachusetts sixth, 5,356. No other state has 5,000 or more members.

Property valued by all posts is valued at \$2,075,027, including real estate worth \$802,831.

Members in the old Confederate states total approximately 2,200.

The G. A. R. was organized in Illinois in the spring of 1866. Who its originators were is a matter of tradition, rather than of record, says the report made to the national encampment in 1869 by N. P. Chipman, then adjutant general of the national organization.

First Post in 1866.

"There can be no doubt that the late Col. B. F. Stephenson of Decatur, Ill., was one of the prime movers," says Chipman's report. "Being recognized as such, he organized the first post at Decatur, Ill."

By July, 1866, there were 40 posts in Illinois, representatives of which met in convention and organized the state department. Stephenson was by common consent the provisional commander in chief, and posts were organized in other states, resulting in the first national encampment being held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866. After the Indianapolis convention Chipman records that "posts began to have sprung up as if by magic in all parts of the North," but he adds there was no record of progress. Ten states were represented at the Indianapolis encampment, 21 states in 1867, 24 in 1868, 37 in 1869—having 2,050 posts.

At the 1869 encampment a mutual life insurance scheme was proposed, it being said that the G. A. R. had 240,000 members. In 1867 it had been said that the state departments "claimed to represent a constituency of over 200,000." But there is no authentic record of the number for the early years, the insurance proposal, containing an estimate, it is thought, and the 1867 estimate being regarded as the number of Union soldiers living in the jurisdiction of the state departments represented at the convention. For instance, the adjutant general's report at the 1870 encampment, when there were 39 departments, says it is "absolutely impossible for me to furnish anything like a correct report of the present membership."

Decline Constant Since 1890.

In 1890, however, reports taken as authentic state that the membership was 409,499, the highest mark recorded. From 1878 to 1890 the growth was rapid, being from 12,000 to 85,000 annually. Since 1890 the decline has been constant except for a 3,000 gain in 1900, said to be due to prospects of favorable pension legislation. Subsequent enrollment figures from the time the G. A. R. reached its zenith to the present time follow:

1891.....407,781 1901.....269,507 1911.....203,410

1892.....399,880 1902.....265,510 1912.....191,510

1893.....399,229 1903.....265,510 1913.....180,227

1894.....389,083 1904.....247,840 1914.....171,335

1895.....357,535 1905.....232,455 1915.....169,883

1896.....340,610 1906.....225,823 1916.....149,074

1897.....319,426 1907.....229,982 1917.....135,931

1898.....306,893 1908.....225,157 1918.....120,916

1899.....287,518 1909.....220,600 1919.....110,357

1900.....276,612 1910.....219,901 1920.....108,258

The 1920 national encampment voted to meet every year as long as a single member survived. Brig. Gen. John L. Clem, address Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., claims himself the youngest G. A. R. member. He is thought by the G. A. R. officials here to be seventy-one years old, having enlisted as a drummer boy at the age of eleven years. The question of who is the oldest member always brings up hundreds of claimants and no reliable record has been obtained.

HALT FIREMEN AT BORDER

Italians Refuse to Allow Austrian Brigade to Cross Line—Forced to Watch Buildings Burn.

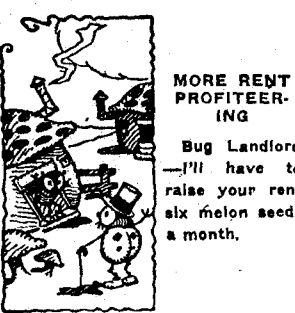
Vienne.—Frontier restrictions were carried to an extreme when they prevented an Austrian fire brigade from crossing the Italian border to fight a blaze.

Some buildings on the Italian side of the Brenner Pass railway station caught turned out. Italian gendarmes demanded their visas and having none they were forced to watch the war houses burn.



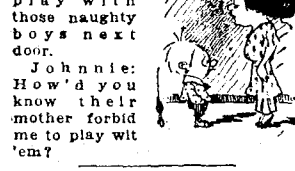
TURNING THE TABLES

He—Don't act the fool! She—There you go! You want a monopoly on everything.



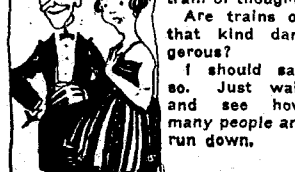
THAT'S DIFFERENT

Fond Mama: No, Johnny, you can't play with those naughty boys next door. Johnnie: How'd you know the mother forbid me to play wit 'em?



JUST WAIT

Mrs. Gossip is very quiet. She's in a train of thought. Are trains of that kind dangerous? I should say so. Just wait and see how many people are run down.



GOOD MEMORY

Mr. Jones—So you remember me? I wonder if your sister will, also? Bobby—Sure. She said she'd never forget a fellow what was as stingy as you.



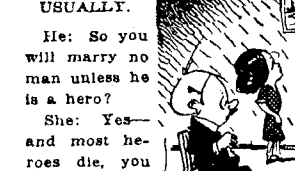
TRUE

Pa, what does it mean when a man says he handed in his resignation. It usually means that the man was fired or about to be.



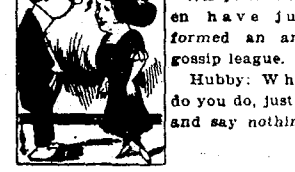
USUALLY

He: So you will marry no man unless he is a hero? She: Yes—and most heroes die, you know.



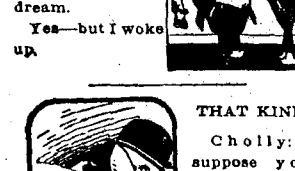
DULL

Wife: We women have just formed an anti-gossip league. Hubby: What do you do, just sit and say nothing?



NIGHTMARE

You thought one time that married life'd be one long dream. Yes—but I woke up.



THAT KIND

Cholly: I suppose you know I'm a suitor of your alarmer? Bobbie: Yes—but you don't suit 'er.



A REAL PUNCH

You think his story has a real punch to it? Sure thing. You ought to have seen the way it put me to sleep.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Mother's Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures have made it a favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of young children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief and is free from opium and other harmful drugs.

HILTON
 Phone 98
 Believing that the New Year will see substantial improvements in the financial crisis, I sincerely wish that you may enjoy 1922 to greater degree than you now hope for. I will do my share by giving you fair prices on all merchandise I may have.
 Happy New Year
HILTON, New and Used Furniture
 Prices Consistent with the Times
 In the old McKay House, 2 Blocks North of Shoppenagon Inn
 GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

WANTS
 Advertisements will be accepted under this heading at the rate of 5 cents per line. No ad. taken for less than 25 cts. There are about six words to the line.
 SEND MONEY WITH ORDER
 FOR SALE—SLEIGHS, CUTTER, sleds: for team horses, ponies, goats and dog team, also big cages for animals or birds. Write your wants. Leon J. Stephan. Box 179, Grayling, Michigan.
 FOR SALE CHEAP—\$5-6 OBER-land touring car in good shape. Inquire of Carl Nelson.
 FOR SALE—Entire block No. 19, Roffee's addition, on Elm street. Easy terms. Inquire Alvin La-Chappelle, corner Park and Vine streets. 12-15-3.
 RAGS WANTED—5 cents per pound for clean cotton wiping rags. Avalanche office.
 STRAYED TO MY PLACE IN MAPLE Forest, one heifer about two years old. Light red with white stripe on each hip, star in forehead and white belly. Old Chalk farm, Maple Forest, Wort Heath. 12-6-3
 FOR SALE—NINE ROOM HOUSE, two lots—with bath, sleeping porch, full basement and finished attic. Modern in every way. John Larson. tf.

How's This?
 We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the Blood on the mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions. After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, etc.

MODERN DAY MIRACLES
 Goethe, the Great German Poet, Visits Saarbrücken Forest and Discovers the Philosopher of Coal
 (Told in Eight Sketches) By JOHN RAYMOND
 No. III THE PHILOSOPHER OF COAL
 In 1771, there lived in the forest near Saarbrücken, in Germany, a chemist named Stauf. He was an eccentric old man who had an idea, far ahead of his times, that many things beside coke could be obtained in the combustion of bituminous coal.
 Stauf had constructed a number of ovens over a burning mine and treated coal so that he obtained oil, pitch, coke and soot. That was quite a forward step and although he lived in the depths of a forest the great minds of Europe heard of his work. In fact, Goethe, himself made a pilgrimage to the ovens of the far-seeing chemist and in his autobiography wrote a striking comment on his visit to the Saarbrücken forest.
 "Ready and glad to pour his complaints into a human ear, the lean decrepit, little man, with a shoe on one foot and a slipper on the other, and with stockings hanging down and repeatedly pulled up in vain, dragged himself up the mountain to where the pitch house stood which he had built himself and saw with grief how falling into ruins. Here was found a connected row of ovens in which coal was to be freed from sulphur and made fit for use in the iron works; but at the same time they wished also to recover the oil and pitch, and in deed, did not want to lose the lamp black, so that all failed together on account of the many ends in view."
 Goethe, who dubbed the chemist of Saarbrücken "Kohlenphilosoph" or the Philosopher of Coal, wrote his commentary less than a century and a half ago. What would be his comment to-day could he enter one of the great American plants where almost unlimited numbers of products are obtained from this titillation or partial combustion of coal.
 Stauf certainly was one of the pioneers, but it was the Chinese used coke as a cargo on foreign dyes and is working an article of commerce more than 2,000 years ago.
 You will remember that it was an English boy who discovered the possibility of manufacturing dyes from coal tar but England let the great chance slip through her fingers and as a result she found herself in a bad way when war broke out in 1914. It was humiliating for the United States to be caught napping and to be compelled to beg Germany to sell us dyes to color our stamps and currency but England found herself in a far more serious situation. She had no dyes for her uniforms or flags, and no drugs for her wounded. She could not color her textiles. She could not send sufficient high explosives or gases to the front because she lacked the essential coal tar crude. But England will not be caught again for the United States is working with all her strength to develop her own chemical industry.
 (Released by The Institute of American Engineers, New York)

We Are Grateful

Just a Word to You

We desire to extend to you, the public, our thanks for the generous support you have given us during the year 1921, and to express the hope that you will remain with us during the coming year. It is not possible for us to express in cold type the gratitude we feel, but we can and will let our actions in future speak even louder and more practically than our words.

We extend to you all the compliments of the season. May the New Year bring you your heart's best desires.

A. M. LEWIS

DRUGGIST

LOCAL NEWS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1921.

Albert Miller spent Christmas with his family in Cheboygan.

Arthur Poole returned Thursday from a business trip in Bay City.

Miss Beulah Ewing left Saturday to visit her parents at Marion Mich.

John Benore spent Xmas with his parents at Bay City leaving Saturday.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Niels Anderson on Friday, Dec 23rd.

A Christmas party was enjoyed by the high school teachers Tuesday of last week.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Love and daughter Roberta spent Christmas in Roscommon.

Miss Nettie Billings of Bay City is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Billings.

Miss Angela Amborski left Saturday to visit her parents at Gaylord over Christmas.

Messrs O. A. Hilton and Floyd Libke spent Christmas at their homes at Gaylord.

Miss Donna Lockoff left Saturday to spend the holidays with a sister, who resides in Cheboygan.

Frank Tetu was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith in West Branch Christmas Day.

Miss Flora Hanson of Detroit arrived Saturday to visit her mother Mrs. Walter Hanson and family.

Edmund Shanahan left Sunday night for Lansing to accept a position with the Durant Motor Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl P. Berg and children spent Monday in Dewar at the home of the latter's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Jarman and son Alton Bradford were guests of relatives in Bay City over Xmas.

Emil Johnson of Grand Rapids is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. George Sorenson and family.

Miss Hilda Nielson of Flint arrived Saturday to be a guest of her sister Mrs. Will Heric for a few days.

Arthur McIntyre who is attending M. A. C. is spending the holidays with his mother Mrs. Ella McIntyre.

A dancing party at the Temple theatre Saturday evening was enjoyed by a number of the younger people.

Miss Vera Cameron of Bay City is spending her Christmas vacation with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Cameron and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Einer Rasmussen of Monroe are guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rasmussen and Mr. and Mrs. Adam F. Gierke during the holidays.

At an election of officers of Ancient Landmarks Lodge No. 303 F. & A. M. of Saginaw, held recently in that city, Lorne J. Douglas, formerly of Grayling was elected as one of the stewards.

There is no sewing machine that equals the Singer. Come around and let me demonstrate them. Thomas Cassidy, Agent.

Mrs. Irene Chinnock of Monroe is visiting her mother Mrs. H. Malette.

Bill Wingard of Detroit visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wingard over Christmas.

Mr. John MacDonald of Detroit was a guest of Miss Jennie Ingley over Christmas.

Mrs. Charles Sullivan and children Marcella and Charles, are visiting in Detroit and Pontiac.

Supr. and Mrs. B. E. Smith have as their guest, the former's sister, Miss Eva Smith of Rochester.

Miss Jane Matson of Flint arrived Saturday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Matson for two or three weeks.

Miss Ruth Ryan, who teaches at Petoskey is enjoying the holiday vacation at the home of her sister Mrs. A. J. Joseph and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roblin left Saturday afternoon for Bay City called there by the illness of the former's sister Mrs. Randall.

Harry Reynolds and Anthony Nelson attended the Basketball game between Frederic and West Branch played at the latter place Friday.

Mrs. Lillian Billings returned to Grayling Friday to visit her sister Mrs. H. Malette after spending a few weeks visiting in Bay City, Flint and Standish.

Mrs. Charles Schreck and son LeRoy left Friday to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Russell at Bay City. Mr. Schreck joined them later to spend Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gillett spent Christmas with relatives in Bay City. Mr. Gillett returned Monday, but Mrs. Gillett will remain for the rest of the week.

Messrs Ben Pierce and Jack White both of the M'Le Elene Medicine company stopped in Grayling Thursday enroute from East Jordan to their home in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith left Saturday to spend Xmas with relatives in Bay City. They expect to spend New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. Ross Sparks of Detroit.

Miss Ingeborg Hanson arrived Saturday morning from Ypsilanti to spend the holiday vacation visiting her mother, Mrs. Hansine Hanson. Miss Ingeborg is attending the Clarkey Business college in Ypsilanti.

Adolph Peterson is able to be out and around on our streets again after going laid up for several weeks, having had both of his legs scalded. The accident happened when he stepped on a pipe opening a hot water vent at the du Pont plant.

Morey Abrahams who is attending U. of M. at Ann Arbor and is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Abrahams of Frederic visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Landstern Saturday. The young man is a graduate of Grayling High School class of 1921.

The Women's Literary club did their usual charity work this year by distributing many baskets of provisions and wearing apparel to the needy families at Christmas time. It was their desire that every home in Grayling be provided with plenty to eat and with which to be comfortable at this season. It is a noble work and no doubt gratefully appreciated.

Absolute merit and merit alone is responsible for Tanlac's phenomenal and unprecedented success. A. M. Lewis, Druggist.

Charles Lytle is confined to his home with measles.

Miss Luella Tiffin is visiting in Cheboygan over the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bailey and daughters, James and Belle, were guests of relatives in Gaylord over Christmas.

Miss Florence Doty of Grand Rapids arrived Saturday to spend a week with her sister Mrs. Oscar Schumann and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kernosky were in Kingsley visiting the latter's sister Mrs. Leon Taylor and family over Christmas.

Donald Babbitt, who has been employed in Detroit is home for the winter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rueben S. Babbitt.

Miss Bernadette Cassidy of Grand Rapids is enjoying the holiday festivities at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cassidy.

Mrs. Fred Von Kennel of Bay City and Mrs. Nina E. Griffith of Gaylord visited Miss Angela Amborski last week while enroute to Traverse City.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tromble spent Christmas in Detroit. The former returned home Tuesday, Mrs. Tromble remaining for a longer visit.

Miss Edna Bebb of Bay City is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bebb of du Pont avenue. Several delightful affairs have been given in her honor during her visit.

Miss Elsie Jorgenson of Detroit visited over Christmas at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rasmus Jorgenson. She entertained Mr. Ralph Warner of Detroit, who accompanied her home.

The Teachers of the local schools are all spending the holiday vacation in their home towns or elsewhere, the guests of relatives and friends.

Schools closed last Thursday, December 22nd and will open next Tuesday Jan. 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles White, Miss Mabel Nelson and Mr. William Hoffman of Lansing, arrived the latter part of the week to spend Christmas at the home of the ladies' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Nelson.

Howard Sachs of Detroit is visiting his mother Mrs. F. A. Eckenfels, over the holiday season. Miss Ruth McPherson of Detroit is expected to come Saturday to be a guest in the Eckenfels' home over New Year's.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Schaaf had as their guests over the Yuletide, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hanson of New York City, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Murphy and children of Crystal Falls, Mich., and Miss Lucette Harbour of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shanahan and daughter Barbara Jean came down from Cheboygan the latter part of the week to spend Christmas with relatives, and were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Letzkus.

Mrs. Guy Peterson arrived from Detroit Friday joining Mr. Peterson who has been employed in Johannesburg since early in the fall. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson enjoyed Christmas with relatives, guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thorwald P. Peterson.

William E. McNeven, as he has done for many years in the past, was Santa Claus to about forty homes this season. He jolly way and words of good cheer make him a favorite with the children, just as they plan that Santa Claus should be. Many little hearts were made happy by his visit on Xmas Eve.

Miss Ada Mae Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Johnson, was united in marriage to Mr. Raymond Papendick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Papendick, Wednesday, December 21. The young couple have their home already for them to live in; here the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. C. E. Doty.

While Russell Mosher was taking the part of Santa Claus in the second grade room Thursday his clothing caught on fire while reaching for presents. He burned his hand quite badly. Miss Donna Lockoff, teacher of the grade had his hands quite severely burned in extinguishing the flames on the boy's clothing.

Miss Edna Wingard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Wingard and Mr. Anthony Trudeau Jr. son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Trudeau were united in marriage at the home of the bride on Christmas day. Rev. C. E. Doty performed the ceremony. Both are well known young people of Grayling and have the congratulations and best wishes of many friends.

One of the most enjoyable evenings the T. S. T. Bridge club has had was spent at the home of Miss Flavia Robertson Tuesday evening. Mrs. Einer Rasmussen of Monroe and Miss Ingeborg Hanson of Ypsilanti were guests of the club. At cards the first prize was awarded to Miss Robertson, while consolations fell to Miss Nola Sheehy. The hostess served a most sumptuous lunch.

Friday evening of last week the Christmas tree for the catholic children was held at the Knights of Columbus hall, and besides the children, parents and others participated in the fun. Santa was there and each child received a well filled stocking of candy and nuts. The program was given by the children and was fine each one carrying out their part in a splendid manner. There were dialogues, recitations and music.

The Christmas tree and entertainment last Friday afternoon and evening at the M. E. Church was quite a success; the primary department were entertained in the afternoon and the older ones in the evening. Thanks to those who were able to make this possible. The entertainment in the church Sunday evening was also a success; the program was shortened by some leaving town and some sick. They were joyous Christmas occasions, young and old entering in to the festivities in regular Yuletide spirit.

I will be in my former office at the B. A. Cooley store Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 18th to 20th, to look after your optical needs. My rapidly growing practice in Pontiac makes it difficult to leave same even temporarily, but I feel under obligation to the people of the North, hence these semi-annual visits. If you are already a patient and need further work, notify me if possible at my Pontiac office in advance. The probable day you will come. It will save valuable time as I can then bring your record card.

C. J. Hathaway, Exclusive Optometrist.

18-21-4.

Frank Morrow left Sunday night to accept a position in Detroit.

M. K. Paige of the Salling Hanson Co., spent Christmas in Manistee.

Mrs. Charles Ewalt and daughter Arla and son Wayne were in Gaylord yesterday on business.

Miss Mollie Johnson of Bay City arrived Saturday to spend the holidays at her home here.

Donald Herrick of Detroit arrived Thursday to visit his parents Mr. and Mrs. Luther Herrick.

Mrs. Louise Niles, a teacher in the schools at Belding, is a guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Palmer.

Harry Hemmingson is spending the week in Detroit visiting his brother Walter and family, who reside in that city.

Frederic McDermaid of Flint joined his wife here the latter part of the week to spend Christmas at the David White home.

Miss Hazel Abbott spent a few days last week the guest of Miss Jerline Lankey of Bay City enroute to her home in Ludington for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. John K. Hanson have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wescott and children of Detroit over the holidays. They arrived Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hanson are enjoying having as their guests over the holidays their daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Campbell of Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. James Reynolds received as a Christmas present, a twenty pound Red King Salmon sent by their son Mr. Owen Reynolds from Seattle, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis H. Ketzbeck and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Doroh were guests over Christmas of Mr. Ketzbeck's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Ketzbeck of Kalkaska.

Trainmaster George Prehn left Saturday for his home in Detroit to spend Christmas. He was accompanied by Clarence Brenner, who was to be his guest for a few days.

The Moose club was the scene of an enjoyable dancing party Monday evening. A few of the members got together and planned the party in a hurry. There was a fine crowd and late in the evening refreshments were served.

Frederic All City basketball team defeated the West Branch All City quintet Friday evening on the latter's floor by a score of 36 to 34. Our little neighboring town is said to have a lively bunch of basketball shooters.

The County Poor commission, thru Mayor Geo. Olson, gave the Good-fellowship club \$50 to aid in their Christmas charity fund, which money was judiciously used in the distribution of necessary things to needy families at that time.

Charles E. Gallup of Detroit arrived Saturday morning joining Mrs. Gallup here to spend the holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Behlke. Mrs. Gallup has been spending a number of weeks here the guest of her sister, Mrs. Behlke.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Peterson and small son James Victor of Oxford arrived the latter part of the week to be guests of Mr. Peterson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Peterson. The former returned home Monday, Mrs. Peterson and baby remaining for a few days longer.

Schram's orchestra just returned from the north where on Monday evening they rendered music for a dancing party in Alba, and the following evening at Gaylord. Last Friday evening they played for a ballroom party given by the Colonial club of Roscommon.

All members of the Ladies Aid Society of the Michelson Memorial church are requested to be present at the monthly meeting which will be held Friday afternoon January 6th, at the church. Please come prepared to sew carpet rag. If you have any rags for the aid, will you please bring them with you? Secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Raue and Miss Clara Nelson came from Johannesburg to spend Christmas at the Lars Nelson home. Miss Nelson, who has taught in the Johannesburg schools for over 2 years has resigned her position and will leave soon for Ypsilanti to enter the Normal school to take up training to gain a life certificate in teaching.

The Christmas tree for the Danish children was held at Danebod hall Monday evening. As usual the same large crowd of grown-ups participated in the evening's enjoyment. A program of songs and recitations was given by the small folks, after which gifts from the Christmas tree were distributed. Coffee and other refreshments were served by the Danish Ladies Aid society.

Through the cooperation of Mayor Olson and Mr. R. Hanson the Good-fellowship club were able to send 38 baskets of food and clothing to the needy of our city. There are many more families we would like to have helped but through lack of funds were unable to do so. This is a worthy cause and any help extended to us will be greatly appreciated.

Maude Hanson, Chmn. Charity Com.

Recruiting officers are endeavoring to fill all vacancies in the 54th Infantry with men from Michigan to make this regiment one of the best in the army and claim that it will be if composed entirely of men from our state. It is obvious that this country of ours needs trained men for protection in times of need. With the training they receive at that post they would return to civil life better citizens, physically, mentally and morally.

What is bound to be one of the biggest exhibitions of the season will be the basketball game to be played on the home floor between the Saginaw Triangles and the Grayling Independents, Friday evening, Dec. 30, at the school gymnasium. The line-up for Grayling is Reynolds, and Johnson forwards; Milnes, center; and Thompson, guards. Grayling with Boroh, Charlefour and Libke on the side lines waiting to get into the fracas. For the Triangles, Huebner and White will play at forward; H. Huebner at center with Roesser and Whaley at guard. This game is looked forward to with a great deal of anticipation, as last year we remember the all-around battle with Saginaw winning by three points. Roesser of the Triangles is a former Grayling boy. The big game starts at 8:30.

We like to sell Tanlac because it satisfies our customers. A. M. Lewis, Druggist.

Tanlac is one medicine that does what they say it will do. A. M. Lewis, Druggist.

To Our Many Friends and Patrons:

New Year Greeting

Among our assets we like to count the only one that money cannot buy—

Your Good Will

And so at this Holiday Season permit us to extend to you, not alone as a customer, but also as a Friend, Best Wishes for Health, Happiness and Prosperity throughout the coming New Year

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The Quality Store

Doing My Bit

20% REDUCTION ON ALL Rubber Footwear

15% OFF ON ALL MENS and BOYS High Top Shoes

10% to 20% OFF ON Shoe Repairing

Best Wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year

E. J. OLSON

We Thank You

We desire to extend our thanks to the public for the generous patronage with which we have been favored the past year. We are more than grateful to you all.

During the coming year we will endeavor to serve you in the same faithful and conscientious manner that has been our policy throughout our business career, and we respectfully solicit a continuance of your confidence and support.

And now let us wish you and yours a prosperous year in 1922, with health and happiness in unlimited measure.

Sorenson Bros.

The Home of Dependable Furniture

Start the New Year right by subscribing for the Avalanche

Our Best Wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year

For one and all, and our thanks for their liberal patronage during the closing year of 1921.

NIELS ANDERSON, Mgr.

Market Dept. at Railroad Store

STATE NEWS

Owosso—Checks totalling \$252,254 were sent out by the Owosso Sugar Co. to farmers who raised beets for the company.

Traverse City—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Chervenka of Traverse City have returned from several years' service with the Y. M. C. A. in Czechoslovakia.

Lansing—Immediate expenditure of about \$17,000 to repair electrical wiring in the state industrial school for boys at Lansing and the state public school at Coldwater was authorized by the state administrative board.

Flint—After waiting six years Mrs. Petra N. Petraft, a resident of Burgin, will soon receive from this city \$2,139 compensation due her through the death of her husband, who was killed here by the cave-in of a sewer in 1915.

Mt. Clemens—Mrs. Bertha Gehring, 55, wife of Christian Gehring, a farmer five miles north of this city, found in the barn of the farm home, a suicide, according to Coroner Groesbeck. Her throat was slashed from ear to ear with a small butcher knife.

Grand Rapids—The Victor Talking Machine company lost all its points in its bitterly fought patent infringement suit against the Chene Talking Machine company, of Grand Rapids, in a decision of the United States circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati.

Owosso—To guard against fire, officers posted signs warning against lighting matches near the liquor seized in a raid on the home of Steve Border. The liquor had been distilled twice, the officers said, and would burn like oil. Border is being held.

Lansing—A municipal swimming pool, to be located in a park not far from the center of the city, which will accommodate 500 persons at one time, is one of the features of a program of civic improvement planned for next year by the Lansing city council.

Albion—Driving their auto in a heavy snowstorm, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Dunham of Albion cut into electric wires that were blown down across the street, which caused their car to smash into a telephone pole. The auto was badly damaged and Mrs. Dunham received cuts from the broken windshield.

Rogers City—Attempting a short-cut home from school caused the death of John Mindock, 13, when he broke through the ice of a pond near the Minton school house. The first inkling of a fatality was brought to light when his tracks in the snow were traced to the hole in the ice. His body was recovered.

Kalamazoo—The Right Rev. Monsignor Frank A. O'Brien, dean of the parish of St. Augustine here, a domestic prelate motu proprio, died in his home here December 19. Father O'Brien was 70 years old and had been ill for some time. He was one of the most widely known parish priests in the United States.

Owosso—A committee representing the Central Charities Association of Owosso, will visit landlords in an effort to have rents reduced for men out of work. Several families face eviction, it is said, because of inability to pay rent. A plan is being considered to advance money to needy families, taking the men's notes.

Kalkaska—Guarded by their two dogs, the frozen bodies of Leonard and John Gilde, 13 and 9 years old, were found in 15 inches of snow, six miles west of South Boardman. Lost in a snowstorm when they left the home of their father, Cornelius Gilde, to hunt rabbits, they crouched down to sleep besides the animals, and were found by searchers led by their father.

Lansing—The finest honey bee food in the world grows in Michigan. There is something about the climate or the soil of this state, officials of the state department of agriculture say, that develops the flora upon which honey bees feed. As a result, Michigan honey is quoted on the markets, outside the state, at from two to three cents a pound higher than that from other states.

Grand Rapids—By ordering the defendants to pay claims amounting to \$61,544 to 14 former stockholders in the old American School Furniture company, Judge Arthur C. Dennison of the United States Court of Appeals, has ended the 15-year-old suit of Mary A. Bullard, executrix of the will of George A. Bullard, and 13 others against the seating company and others.

Grand Rapids—Sheriff Peter Viergever has identified Edward Joost, arrested some time ago, as Edward Yoost, an escaped inmate of the state hospital at Traverse City. Joost took possession of a deputy sheriff's house during the absence of the officer's family and when the deputy returned home, he was met at the door by Yoost who was armed to the teeth with revolvers, knives and clubs.

Three Rivers—After spending 80 days in county jail at Centerville, awaiting trial for murder in connection with the death of William J. Slack whose body was found hanging to a rope in the basement of the Slack home here Sept. 16, George Conroy, Gladwin county, was released on his own recognizance of \$1,000 bond for appearance at the February term of court. Conroy was held jointly with Mrs. Lavinia Plummer, a charge of murdering Mrs. Slack's aged husband. A separate trial was demanded.

Lansing—Representatives of the Owen Sanatorium Co., Ypsilanti, recently authorized by the Michigan Securities Commission to sell stock for a million-dollar sanatorium, appeared before Governor Groesbeck, to protest against the condemnation proceedings instituted by the State Administrative Board for acquiring 14 acres of land at Ypsilanti, for the State Normal college there. According to the company's representatives, this land is now owned by them, purchased for a mineral spring thereon and intended as site for sanatorium.

Battle Creek—Battle Creek, which voted out Jimmys, in a recent election, will "re-elect" them on routes where they will not compete with street cars, Mayor Charles C. Green announced.

Portage Centre—By a majority of 97 votes, Portage township, at a special election, defeated a proposal to consolidate its schools. Last spring a similar proposition was rejected by a majority of nine votes.

Port Huron—Edward Kapanka, candidate in the recent election for commissioner of public safety, was arrested and a quantity of moonshine whisky, which he had in his tire repair place was confiscated.

Richland—Escaping fumes from a heater while he was shaving nearly cost the life of Charles Rockwell, who was found in an unconscious condition on the floor of the bath room. He was unconscious for several hours.

Owosso—The first Justice Court jury in Owosso with women members disagreed in the case of Alfred Evans charged with being drunk. There were two women on the jury and the vote stood five to one for acquittal.

Owosso—Approximately 50 men, employed in the repair department of the Ann Arbor railroad here, were laid off. The company is curtailing work in this department. A new 40-hour-a-week schedule has been established.

onia—After two months argument whether or not to erect a new junior high school or to build two ward schools the board will erect additions to the present ward buildings, to cost, in the aggregate, \$100,000, according to estimates.

Owosso—An explosion of an oil stove in the home of Plym Derr, at Cornuna, caused a fire which destroyed the home of its contents. Mrs. Derr and her children, who were in the house at the time of the explosion, escaped uninjured.

Pontiac—Pontiac Boy Scouts who recently organized a junior municipal and elected boy members to positions corresponding to those held by city officials, have been given the free use of the city commission chamber two evenings a month.

Flint—May Lafave, dashing young miss, who galloped her way into Judge E. D. Black's court, and pleaded guilty to totting a flask of whisky, when detained by a policeman and was sentenced to spend four months in the Detroit house of correction.

Kalamazoo—A resolution asking fewer pardons and paroles in Michigan was unanimously adopted by the Kalamazoo League of Women Voters. The league directed its secretary to write to the prosecuting attorney and learn how it might assist toward that end.

Hillsdale—William Taylor, 80, veteran of the Civil war, died here. His wife's death occurred November 13. They had been partners since early youth, and except during the period of Mr. Taylor's service in the army, never were separated more than 24 hours.

Ann Arbor—The board of regents of the University of Michigan has approved a budget of \$100,954.63 for the 1922 summer school, at which it is expected 3,250 students will register. This is an increase of \$10,000 over the budget for the 1921 summer session.

Bay City—James P. Elmore, believed to be Bay City's oldest resident, died Dec. 2. He was 100 years old last October. He leaves five sons and three daughters, 33 grandchildren, 67 great-grandchildren and 12 great-great-grandchildren. He formerly followed lumbering.

Cheboygan—The Bee-keepers association of Northern Michigan, which held a two-day business session in this city selected the following officers for 1922: President, C. F. Smith, Benton; vice president, Charles Eddy, Indian River; secretary treasurer, Elmer Delmarter, Cheboygan.

Lansing—A blanket reduction of approximately 12 per cent in electric light and central heat rates was announced by the Lansing, municipally owned, power and light company. The cut is said to have been made possible by lowered coal prices and a labor surplus which permits of lower wage scales.

Lansing—The administrative board has voted to pay the funeral expenses and hospital bill of Fred C. Menhennit, deputy warden at Marquette, who was fatally wounded in the chapel riot when "Gypsy Bob" Harper made his attack upon the warden. The board also will pay the hospital bills of Mr. Menhennit's son, who was injured while aiding in defense of the warden and his father.

Lansing—Search and seizure warrants for evidence of liquor law violations are held to be effective day or night in an opinion prepared by the state attorney general's department. The opinion is in direct contradiction to a ruling recently made in a Wayne county court, holding that unless the time for search and seizure is specified, warrants become ineffective at sundown.

Kalamazoo—The widow and two children of Robert Bird Thompson, of this city, who was shot and killed last summer by Dr. Frank S. Coler, village president of Vicksburg, have been made destitute as a result of the verdict acquitting Dr. Coler. The widow has been notified by her attorney that the insurance policy on which the family had been relying, will not be paid by the company because it contains a provision invalidating it because the jury found that Dr. Coler shot Thompson in self defense.

Kalamazoo—The body of Joseph Buck, 36, who was killed when the axe he was carrying almost severed his head, after he had been struck by an automobile, was sent to Sault Ste. Marie, where his widow and six children live. Buck came here a few weeks ago to work as a lineman for the Michigan Light company. He was returning to his lodging quarters when he was struck by the car driven by Cecil Pennoyer, of South Haven. The axe penetrated to the brain at the base of the skull. The victim died in the Kalamazoo hospital.

U. S. BOARD DOING LARGE BUSINESS

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION LOANS \$34,000,000 FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

CO-OPERATIVE BODIES GET HELP

From 40 to 50 Applications, Totalling Millions, Now Being Handled Daily, Report Says.

Washington—The War Finance corporation is doing business at the rate of several million dollars a day, according to the annual report of that organization submitted Dec. 22 to Congress.

Up to Nov. 30, the date of the report of the corporation said its advances for agricultural and livestock purposes totaled more than \$89,000,000, of which the principal items were loans on cotton aggregating \$22,000,000, on grain \$18,000,000, livestock \$13,000,000 and for general agricultural purposes \$34,000,000.

Calling attention to the fact that its powers for financing agricultural credit relief were not broadened until last August, the corporation declared that it had perfected its organization of credit agencies in various sections of the country and by the latter part of October its machinery both in Washington and in the field was completed.

"Within the last few weeks," the report said, "the corporation has been passing upon from 40 to 50 applications daily, ranging in the aggregate from one million to several million dollars."

In addition to the agricultural financing advances were reported aggregating \$51,500,000 on exports, of which the largest items were \$28,000,000 on cotton and \$11,500,000 on grain.

Summarizing its loans, the corporation showed that \$52,000,000 had been advanced to co-operative associations, \$72,000,000 to banking and financial institutions and \$9,000,000 to exporters covering both agricultural and export advances.

Called upon to deal with an emergency situation resulting from the war, the corporation declared that "considering the magnitude of the task, it is felt that noteworthy results have been achieved."

Entirely aside from the direct financial aid extended, the corporation asserted it was rendering a helpful service from the psychological point of view.

"ENJOY" RATTLESNAKE DINNER

University Professor Laments The Waste of "Good Meat."

Morgantown, W. Va.—A score of students and laboratory instructors at West Virginia University were treated to a rattlesnake feast while Dr. A. M. Reese, head of the department of zoology, incidentally attempted to prove that a great deal of meat goes to waste every year owing to common scruples.

The rattler from the West Virginia hills was presented to the University several weeks ago. When it declined to eat Dr. Reese killed it and prepared it much in the same way that other meats are prepared. Those who partook of the meat said it was not unlike the breast of a chicken and had the same appearance in color.

LEAVE GRANTED PROF. FRIDAY

New M. A. C. Head to Assume Control First of April.

Lansing—Professor David Friday, president-elect of Michigan Agricultural college, has been granted a leave of absence by the state board of agriculture until April 1, 1922.

This action was taken by the board at a meeting last week. Professor Friday was to have taken up his duties as the new executive of the college Jan. 1. He is now economic adviser to the congressional committee on agricultural inquiry at Washington, and that committee does not expect to complete its work before April 1, Professor Friday assisting.

Dr. R. S. Shaw will continue to act as president.

PONZI INVESTORS GET \$344,244

Trustees Pay Back 10 Per Cent of Original Investment.

Boston—More than 10,000 persons who invested money with Charles Ponzi last year upon his promise of 50 per cent return in 45 days, received 10 per cent of their original investment in time for Christmas.

The trustees appointed after Ponzi's postal scheme collapsed and he was sent to jail for five years, mailed checks for \$344,244 to the investors, the first dividend distributed.

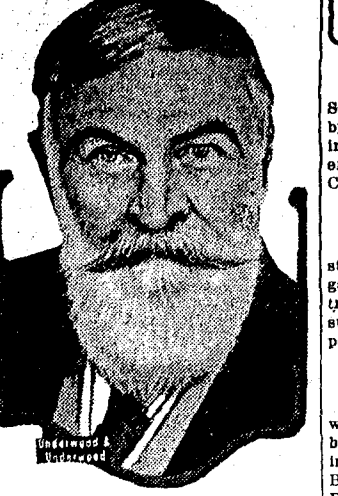
Want to Consolidate Railroads.

Washington—The New York Central railroad applied to the interstate commerce commission for permission to issue \$23,478,000 in new common stock with which it proposes to acquire ownership of all common and preferred stock of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad. The latter railroad is already controlled by the New York Central and the application was explained as merely to consolidate the stock holdings.

Capper Defends Farm "Bloc."

Washington—Hitting hard at Secretary Weeks for his recent criticism of the "agricultural bloc," Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, Kansas, declared that the "bloc" is fostering progressive legislation for the general welfare of the country. Attacks by "special interests" in the case on the "bloc" and "as demanding special legislative privileges," might be regarded as "stuffed with humor" if they "were not absolutely and maliciously false."

DR. LORENZ TO AID MICHIGAN'S CRIPPLED



DR. ADOLPH LORENZ

Detroit—Mayor James Couzens completed arrangements last week in New York to bring Dr. Adolph Lorenz, famous orthopedic surgeon to this city about February 1 in a special hospital train that will enable the Austrian physician to visit other Michigan cities. It had been announced previously that Dr. Lorenz would be unable to come to Michigan.

The train with which Dr. Lorenz will be provided will be equipped with every modern convenience known to medical skill and science. Free clinics for crippled children will be held at all the places visited.

FLINT BOYS AWARDED \$95,000

Patrick Doherty's Two Sons Get Verdict Against N. Y. C.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A jury in the United States court here Dec. 21 awarded to David and Patrick Doherty, four and six years old, a verdict for \$95,000 against the director general of railroads.

Their father, Patrick Doherty, of Flint, Mich., was killed in the wreck of a passenger train at South Byron on Jan. 12, 1919. Last April the boys were awarded \$28,000 damages for the death of their mother, killed in the same accident.

The complainants demanded \$1,000,000 damages for the death of Mr. Doherty, contending that he was earning \$30,000 a year at the time of his death. He was 38 years old.

The suit was brought against the director general of railroads because when it was filed the railroads were under government control. In reality the damages must be paid by the New York Central Railroad Co.

"HARDBOILED" SMITH IN MEXICO

"Most Hated" A. E. F. Lieutenant Now Colonel Under Obregon.

New York—Lieut. Frank H. "Hardboiled" Smith, known as the "most hated man in the A. E. F.," now is a colonel in President Obregon's army in Mexico, according to a dispatch from El Paso, Tex.

Smith, whose alleged brutal treatment of American prisoners in France, finally landed him in Fort Jay prison for a 15-month term, was paroled four months before the expiration of the sentence. He is said to have dropped out of sight in this country to "wipe out a bitter memory" of his court martial and disgrace.

U. S. MAY FINE OCEAN LINES

Companies Blamed for Bringing Unauthorized Aliens Here.

Washington—Seamanship lines which have brought immigrants in excess of national quotas under the 3 percent limitation law to the United States, face imposition of fines aggregating \$1,050,000, if Attorney General Daugherty sustains the contention of the department of labor of their liability under existing statutes, Secretary Davis has announced.

It was indicated that consideration of the question of whether there is federal authority to impose the fines already has been taken up.

CARUSO HEIRS ARRANGE ESTATE

Noted Singer's Daughter Awarded Half and 500,000 Lire.

New York—An agreement among the relatives of Enrico Caruso, the tenor, which the tenor's baby daughter Gloria is given one-half the estate and 500,000 lire, has been announced by his widow's attorneys.

The agreement has been approved by the court at Naples, the lawyers declared in a statement, and the administration and distribution of the estate is proceeding under its terms.

Kreiser to Visit Detroit.

London—Litterature, music and the stage have splendid representation on the Olympic, which sailed for New York Dec. 21, fully recovered from the rough trip over. W. L. George, the English novelist, is a passenger with his bride, for a short honeymoon.

The United States, Fritz Kreiser and wife, bound for a recital in Detroit, are on board, also Miss Marie Novello, the English musician. Sir Horace Plunkett also is listed for a visit to the United States.

Run Counterfeit Stamps Seized.

Chicago—With the seizure of counterfeit revenue stamps to the amount of 3,000,000 federal authorities expressed the belief that they have uncovered a national ring of bootleggers which has been disguising moonshine as real whiskey through the use of these spurious stamps and bottle labels were taken and Emilio Carlone, besides the stamps, 60,000 bottle labels were taken and Emilio Carlone and his wife were arrested and placed under bond of \$7,000 each.

Items Of Interest in World's News

Chilean Heiress Engaged to Wed.
Santiago, Chile.—Blanca E. De Saules, the Chilean heiress acquired by a New York state jury after killing her husband, Jack DeSaules, is engaged to marry Ferdinando Santa Crus, a well-known engineer here.

I. C. C. Postpones Rate Hearing.

Washington—Hearings in the interstate commerce commission investigation into the present level of all transportation rates, scheduled for resumption January 9, have been postponed until January 11.

Delay Vote on Kenyon Bill.

Washington—Administration forces won a partial victory over the farm bloc in the Senate. They succeeded in delaying a vote on the Kenyon Bill, putting a farmer on the Federal Reserve Board, until Jan. 17.

Rep. Volk Has Bonus Plan.

Washington—Representative Lester Volk, Republican, of New York, introduced a bill in the house to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World war, the funds to be obtained through the imposition of a sales tax.

Uninsured Steamers Make Trip.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The steamers J. J. Sullivan, commanded by Captain Detlefs, and the G. A. Tomlinson, with Captain S. O. Nielsen in command, arrived at Buffalo with grain from Fort William. They made the late trip without insurance.

Vice President Coming to Lansing.

Lansing—Vice President Calvin Coolidge has accepted an invitation to address the Republicans of Michigan at the annual Zach Chandler banquet, to be held here next March. He was invited by Congressman Patrick H. Kelley.

Won't Reduce Reparation Payment.

Paris—Premier Briand in his conference with Prime Minister Lloyd George in London has refused firmly to consider any further reduction in the total amount of reparations due from Germany. It is understood in official circles here.

Detectives Protect "Private" Booze.

Peoria, Ill.—Acting on an anonymous tip, detectives surrounded the residence of Congressman Clifford Ireland, prevented the carrying away of 40 gallons of domestic wines and five cases of French wines and arrested two men who had taken the liquor from the basement of the house. Congressman Ireland is in Washington.

Chicago Janitor Now Popular.

Chicago—The most popular man in Chicago today is his excellency, the janitor. The janitor's union is refusing to accept wage cuts voted by the Chicago Real Estate Board unless rents are reduced. The entire citizenry has flocked to the grimy-faced janitor's banner. He has been forgiven the paucity of heat and his other sins.

Women Defend "Peeping" Prof.

Chicago—Women instructors at the University of Chicago circulated a petition asking for the recall of Prof. Gerald Louis Wendt, former instructor at the university, who resigned after being named as a "peeping Tom." The women instructors signed the petition and passed it among the co-eds.

Jeweler Sues Princess Fatima.

New York—Suit for \$2,000 was brought by Magan S. Dave, a Fifth avenue jeweler, against the Princess Fatima Sultana of Afghanistan, who was received by President Harding on her recent visit to this country. Dave claimed the princess had given him a promissory note on which payment had not been made.

Remarkable Operation Outlined.

Paris—A remarkable case of "Siamese twins" was presented to the academy of medicine by Professor LeFolliatre. He told of two sisters known as Suzanne and Madeleine "R," who were born with their bodies joined, and an operation was performed to separate them. Madeleine died, but Suzanne is in perfect health. She is eight years old.

Bible Demands "Unbowed Hair."

Athens, Ga.—Asked his opinion of bowed hair, David C. Barrow, chancellor of the University of Georgia, read from the Bible, I Corinthians XI: 13, 14 and 15, the following: "Judge in yourselves; it is comely that a woman pray unto God uncovered. Doth not even nature teach you that if a man hath long hair it is a shame unto him? But if a woman hath long hair it is a glory unto her; for her hair is given as a covering."

Won't Punish Women Smokers.

New York—Smoking by women in cafes and amusement places has become so prevalent here that Alderman McGinnis, of Brooklyn, felt urged to put a stop to it but the other aldermen would not help him. Amid laughter they laid to rest in the committee of general welfare Mr. McGinnis' proposed ordinance to fine as much as \$25 or imprison for ten days any cafe proprietor in New York who allowed a woman or girl to smoke in his place.

Piggs Asks Another Name.

Detroit—If Piggs is your name, then someone is constantly "getting smart" at calling you "Piglet" or "Pig." This anyway, is the view held by the prospective bride of Nathaniel Piggs, 994 Macomb street. Nathaniel appeared in Judge Edward Command's probate court and petitioned to change his name from Piggs to Nathaniel Frankling. The judge granted the petition. He said the future Mrs. Frankling would be well pleased with the alteration.

The American Legion

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

COMMANDER WELL KNOWN

C. D. Cunningham of Centralia, Wash., Was Prosecutor of I. W. W. Assaults of Legion Men.

One of the best-known men in the country in I. W. W. and other radical circles is the new commander of the American Legion of Washington. He is C. D. Cunningham, Centralia.



The nation was shocked on the first anniversary of Armistice day by the wanton killing by radicals in Centralia of four American Legion men who were participating in the parade. Firing from vantage points on the young veteran marchers, the I. W. W. slaughtered four outright, wounded others and took to flight. Cunningham was one of the leaders of the chase which captured Wesley Everesey, ringleader of the radicals. The state turned to Cunningham as special prosecuting attorney in the ensuing trials of the murderers.

In the court proceedings, which held the attention of America for eight weeks, Cunningham was pitted against the best legal talent that the national organization of the I. W. W. could muster. Cunningham was victor, however. The radicals were convicted and a year later Cunningham won again, when the Supreme court upheld the verdict.

During the war Cunningham served as an infantry private at Camp Pike, Ark.

HOW THE SERVICE MEN STAND

Checking Up at Washington by Legion Reveals That Many Members Are in Limelight.

When President Harding replied to Representative Lamar Jeffers, Alabama, and the legislative committee of the American Legion that there were no ex-service men of outstanding qualifications to be members of the American commission to the international disarmament conference, there was a checking up in Washington to determine how service men stand in the eyes of the American electorate.

A statement later issued by the Legion showed that the President appointed an ex-service man as secretary of the navy and another assistant secretary. His alien property custodian was in service during the war. The assistant postmaster general is an ex-service man. An A. E. F. veteran is head of the national budget. The President confided the task of organizing the new veterans' bureau to a former soldier.

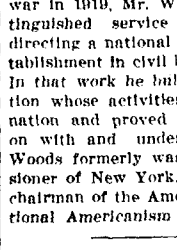
The public has elected 26 men who served either in the army or the navy to the house of representatives and two to the senate. In nearly a dozen states service men are the governors. Eight members of Secretary Hoover's national committee on unemployment were ex-service men.

HELPS TO FIND EMPLOYMENT

Arthur Woods, Head of Hoover Special Committee, Proves Aid to Ex-Service Men.

Ex-service men throughout the country have benefited largely from the operations of Secretary Hoover's committee on unemployment. The former soldiers and sailors have had a special friend at court in Arthur Woods, New York, head of the Hoover special committee which has coordinated the nationwide effort to provide jobs for the jobsless.

As a special assistant secretary of war in 1919, Mr. Woods rendered distinguished service in organizing and directing a national bureau for the establishment in civil life of service men. In that work he built up an organization whose activities encompassed the nation and proved his ability to get on with and understand men. Mr. Woods formerly was police commissioner of New York and was the first chairman of the American Legion's national Americanism commission.



The Modern Fourth.

Here is a page from the diary of a boy of today: "Today is the Fourth of July, once a glorious patriotic holiday. In the morning I took a bath and after dinner pa told me stories about Abraham Lincoln. After supper I had to stay in while ma read lessons from the Bible and then we all rose and sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' Then I went to bed."—American Legion Weekly.

Specific.

More than once the editor of a paper had had occasion to send warnings of a forthcoming discharge to a certain country correspondent who persistently neglected to use names in his stories. That the warnings were not without effect was evidenced with the receipt of this dispatch: "Yesterday afternoon a severe storm struck this place. Lightning struck a barb-wire fence on the place of Hosea Glines, killing three cows, the names being Mary, Lulu and Harriet."—American Legion Weekly.

Legion Fire Department.

The fire department of Lawler, Ia., is 100 per cent American Legion. The post owns its clubhouse from the city this way.

LEGION GUEST HAS BIG IDEA

M. Charles Bertrand, of France Plans Association of Veterans to Preserve World Peace.

An association of men of all countries who fought with the Allies against Germany as the most effective unit to preserve world peace is planned by M. Charles Bertrand, member of the French chamber of deputies and president of the Inter-Allied Veterans' Federation. Bertrand came to America with Marshal Foch as a special guest of the American Legion.

More than 8,000,000 Allied veterans now have assembled under the leadership of the inter-allied federation, and a meeting of the allied soldiers of all countries will be held in Paris soon. Representing American ex-service men, the Legion will send a strong representation to the conference.

Bertrand served as an infantryman in the French army

PROGRESS SLOW DURING THE YEAR

Heavy Taxes, Chaotic Financial
Conditions and Minor Wars
Hamper Recovery in 1921.

HOPE COMES NEAR ITS END

Washington Conference on Armament
Limitation the Most Important
Event—What President Har-
ding's Administration and
the Congress Have
Accomplished.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Back to Normalcy was the slogan of 1921, not only in America but in all the civilized nations of the world. But minor wars, internal economic disturbances, chaotic financial conditions in Europe, widespread unemployment, famine in Russia and other hindrances made progress in the right direction slow, excepting, perhaps, in the United States.

When the year opened the peoples were groaning under the burden of taxation and depression resulting from the world war. As it drew to a close they were still groaning but had hopefully turned their eyes toward Washington, where the representatives of great powers were negotiating international agreements that would eliminate some of the causes of war, especially in the Far East, and limit the means of making war. In the success of this conference and of others that might grow out of it lay the time being the hope of humanity.

Efforts to enforce the terms of the treaty of Versailles resulted in conflicts among some of the new nations created by that pact, and several of the older nations were involved in warfare. Germany, working fast to recover her old position in the world of commerce, was hampered by the disastrous decline in the value of the mark, and her leaders protested continually that she could not possibly pay the war indemnity. Peace negotiations between the British government and Sinn Fein were brought to a successful conclusion by which the Irish Free State was constituted.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The League of Nations, though functioning without the co-operation of the United States, accomplished much during the year, chiefly through its council, which met in Paris on February 21 and immediately referred proposed amendments to the covenant to a committee. President Wilson, who during January had withdrawn the American representatives from the council of ambassadors and the reparations commission, on February 23 sent to the league council a strong protest against the inclusion of the island of Yap in territories subjected to the mandate of Japan, and also formally demanded for America a voice in the disposal of the former German colonies. The council in reply said it was not concerned with the allocation of Yap to Japan and invited the United States to take part in discussions concerning the Turkish and African mandates. A month after the Republican administration took office Secretary of State Hughes reiterated Mr. Wilson's stand concerning Yap and mandates in general, and later France and Italy endorsed America's position in the controversy over the island, though Japan formally refused to give up her mandate. Thereafter that dispute was the subject of long drawn-out negotiations between the United States and Japan which led to a treaty by which the United States was assured equal rights in Yap and other islands mandated to Japan.

The council of ambassadors in January gave Germany more time to disarm, appointed a commission to pass on Austria's economic status, decided that Latvia and Estonia should be recognized as sovereign states, and then fixed the German reparations at 225,000,000 gold marks payable in annual installments, and 12 per cent tax on exports during the period of payment. This reparations decision created consternation in Germany and Berlin at once began efforts to persuade the United States to intervene in her behalf. The Wilson administration made no response, but on April 2 Secretary Hughes informed Germany the United States would not countenance her escaping full responsibility for the war or getting out of paying to the limit of her ability. A few days earlier, Berlin having failed to make the first payments, French troops occupied Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort. The British objected strongly to this independent action and France withdrew. It would be tedious to detail the negotiations over the reparations bill. Suffice it to say that Germany, with Doctor Wirth as chancellor, was compelled to accept the figures of 135,000,000 gold marks finally decided on by the supreme council, made the payments due during the year but, on December 14, announced that the major part of the sums due in the early part of 1922 could not be raised. And since many economists agreed that to drive her into absolute bankruptcy would be disastrous to the rest of the world, toward the close of the year there was increasing talk of arranging a moratorium of two to three years for her. France was the chief object of such delay, as she relied on the money due her from Germany, but she showed signs of yielding to the general view. Division of Upper Silesia between Germany and Poland caused a lot of trouble. A plebiscite was held there in March, but both sides asserted it was unfair and early in May the region was invaded by Polish irregulars. Thinly veiled support was given them by the Warsaw government and also by the French and they succeeded a long series of fights between them and German volunteer forces. The entente cordiale of the allies was near to rupture, but in June British troops entered the territory

and began clearing out the Poles. The dispute was referred to the league council which in October announced the boundary lines. Neither Germany nor Poland was satisfied but both accepted the decision.

All through the year the Greeks fought the Turkish nationalists in Anatolia, with varying fortune, while the allied powers held aloof, though offering mediation which Greece refused. In November France made a treaty with the Kemal government which aroused protests from Great Britain and led to diplomatic negotiations.

The council of ambassadors adopted boundaries for Albania which enraged the Jugo-Slavs and a large Serbian force invaded Albania in September and fought its way nearly to Tirana, the capital, before the allies, by vigorous threats, compelled Jugo-Slavs on November 18, to accept the border lines as laid out.

The United States formally made peace with the central powers, the treaty with Austria being signed August 24, that with Germany August 25, and the pact with Hungary August 26. In these treaties America reserved all that was given her by the treaty of Versailles which the senate had refused to ratify.

President Harding on July 10 issued informal invitations to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to send representatives to Washington for a conference on limitation of armament and Far East questions. Accepted by all parties already as assured by a process of "feeling out," and on August 11 the formal invitations went out, China, Belgium, Holland and Portugal being asked to participate in discussions involving the Far East. The foremost statesmen of these nine powers were named as delegates and on November 12 the momentous conference opened with imposing ceremony. Almost immediately Secretary Hughes put forward America's plan for reduction and limitation of naval armament, including a naval holiday for ten years, the scrapping of all shipbuilding programs, destruction of vessels to a certain point and the maintenance of the navies of America, Great Britain and Japan on a 5-5-3 basis. The plan was formally accepted by the delegates of those nations on December 15, and to the agreement were added clauses for the preservation of the status quo of naval bases and fortification in the western Pacific.

Of almost equal importance was the four-power pact accepted by the conference on December 13. This was cast in the form of a treaty by which the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan agreed to maintain peace in the Pacific, the Anglo-Japanese treaty being abrogated.

China offered some very difficult problems to the conference and all the demands of her delegates were not satisfied. The conference, however, did enter into an agreement to remove many of the foreign restrictions on China and to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of the oriental republic and preserve the open door for trade and industry of all nations. Direct negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese delegates resulted in Japan's agreeing to restore Shantung province to China upon receiving payment for the railway.

It was evident from the first that the conference could not do much in the matter of limitation of land armaments so long as the situation in central Europe remained so unsettled. Premier Briand was present to give voice to France's needs of protection and fears of aggression by Germany and possibly by Russia. His eloquent speech so far convinced the conference that the other powers gave as much as they could. France would never be left in the "moral isolation" which she feared.

President Harding has clung to his idea that an association of nations can be formed which would do what the League of Nations cannot do, and on November 25 he put forward the suggestion of a continuing series of conferences like that in Washington, which presumably might result in the formation of the association. The idea was received with favor everywhere, except that the French demurred at the proposed inclusion of Germany.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

During the first six months of the year the guerrilla warfare between the British forces in Ireland and the Irish "republicans" continued unabated. Murders by the Sinn Feiners and reprisals by the British were of almost daily occurrence. The Irish were especially exasperated by the execution of a number of prisoners convicted of complicity in the killing of soldiers. The appointment of Lord Talbot, leader of the British Roman Catholic, as lord lieutenant of Ireland, failed of its effect. On May 25 the Sinn Feiners burned the Dublin custom house, and on June 30 they re-elected Eamonn de Valera president of the "Irish republic." Meanwhile the new government of northern Ireland was organized, with Sir James Craig as premier, and on June 22 King George went across to open the Ulster parliament. De Valera on July 9 accepted the invitation of Premier Lloyd George to a conference in London, and there was announced. Then began the series of negotiations that lasted through the remainder of the year. Offers and counter-offers were made, and finally Britain proffered Ireland full status as a dominion within the empire, to be known as the Irish Free State. A treaty to this effect was ratified by the British parliament, and authorized to draft a treaty. The British were not consulted, but was given the option of becoming a part of the Irish Free state or retaining her status. Angriously she chose the latter.

Charles, ex-emperor of Austria-Hungary, made two futile efforts to regain the Hungarian throne. On March 27 he appeared in Hungary without forces and claimed the crown, but Regent Horthy refused to step aside. Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavs and Rumania mobilized to frustrate the coup and the allied council of ambassadors warned Hungary that the restoration of the Hapsburg regime would not be tolerated. So Charles returned to his place of refuge in Switzerland. But he was

not through, for on October 21 he and his wife, Zita, went by airplane to Hungary and rallied a considerable number of supporters who proclaimed Charles king. Again the "little entente" prepared for action, but Regent Horthy led his army out of Budapest and defeated the Curlists in a real battle. The former emperor and empress were taken prisoner, as were a number of prominent Hungarian nobles. The allies decreed that Charles must be exiled, and in November he and Zita were taken to Funchal, Madeira.

Russia's year was one of fighting, famine and efforts to resume relations with other nations. The soviet government held its own against repeated revolts, which included risings of the workmen of Moscow, of peasants under Antonov, and an invasion of the Ukraine by Petlura, which for a time threatened to be successful. Failure of the crops brought a terrible famine in the Volga region. Many thousands starved to death and even the American relief administration, which took charge of the situation, could only partially check the disaster. In seeking to break through the ring of isolation surrounding it, the soviet government gradually receded from its communistic principles. It sought the aid of foreign capital, and on August 1 it abandoned state ownership of all but a few of the largest industries. Treaties were made with the Baltic states and with Turkey, and tempting offers of concessions were held out to other nations. In a notable pronouncement on October 21 Premier Lenin admitted the economic defeat of communism.

Old King Peter of Serbia died in Belgrade on August 17, and four days later his son Alexander was proclaimed king of Jugo-Slavia. He was reluctant to leave Paris, however, and it was not until November 6 that he went to Belgrade and assumed his crown. Portugal was upset by several revolutionary movements toward the close of the year. On August 19 the ministry was overthrown by a military coup and several cabinet members, including Premier Granjo, were assassinated. A few days later a plot of the royalists was uncovered, and in November Carvalho Mesquita led a revolt. Because of these disorders and of the spread of bolshevism the powers began consideration of a plan for intervention. Spain had rebels, also—the tribesmen of Morocco. Against them she maintained a wearying and expensive warfare for months. And while on the subject of rebellion, mention must be made of the revolt of the Moplahs on the Malabar coast of India, which caused the British government much annoyance and not a few lives. The chief sufferers there, aside from the Moplahs themselves, were the non-Mohammedan natives of the region. There was unrest throughout India and the prince of Wales was sent there. His arrival in Bombay was signaled by bloody rioting.

On February 5 the Islamic congress at Sivas deposed the sultan of Turkey as head of the Mohammedan religion and gave the place to Enver Feisal, the Arab. In August the British made Feisal king of Iraq, the new Arab state of Mesopotamia.

There were communist outbreaks in Germany in March, and on August 26 Matthias Erzberger, the German statesman who signed the treaty of Versailles, was assassinated. Doctor Wirth, who became chancellor on May 10, resigned with his cabinet on October 22, but was persuaded to remain in office and form a new ministry. In November there were riots in many German cities due to the high prices of food. All year the power of Herr Stinnes, the great industrial magnate of Germany, was growing, and late in November he visited London, where it was believed he not only arranged for financial help for his country, but planned a European railway trust.

The chauvinistic element in Japan was active, especially after the Washington conference opened, and on November 3 Premier Hara was assassinated. Viscount Takahashi succeeded him. The emperor of Japan suffered a complete mental and physical breakdown some time last year, and Crown Prince Hirohito was made regent on November 25. He had lately returned from a tour of Europe.

Here are some other foreign happenings: January 16, the Central American republics formed a federation. March 15 former Grand Vizier Talat Pasha killed by Armenians in Berlin. April 7, Dr. Sun Yat Sen elected President of the republic of South China. April 9, National Bank of Cuba suspended. April 17, United States government ruled that Dr. Alfredo Zayas had been elected President of Cuba. August 11, Baron Byng of Vimy was inaugurated governor general of Canada. October 30, President Coudra of Paraguay resigned owing to a revolutionary movement. November 22, Engagement of Princess Mary of England and Viscount Lascelles announced.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

During the early part of the year the country was preoccupied for the change of administration on March 4. President-elect Harding resigned as senator from Ohio on January 9, and the next day he asked that preparations for an elaborate inauguration be canceled, feeling that it would be inconsistent with the urgent need for economy. On February 19 Mr. Harding announced the appointment of Charles E. Hughes as his secretary of state—a choice that met with general approval—and on succeeding days he completed his cabinet with these names: Secretary of the treasury, Andrew W. Mellon; secretary of war, John W. Weeks; attorney general, Harry M. Daugherty; postmaster general, Will H. Hays; secretary of the navy, Edwin Denby; secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall; secretary of agriculture, Henry C. Wallace; secretary of commerce, Herbert C. Hoover; secretary of labor, James J. Davis. Mr. Harding was inaugurated on March 4 with simple, dignified ceremony, and President Wilson, despite his continued illness, was able to be present. The senate, in extra session, confirmed the cabinet and a number of other appointments, and adjourned on March 15.

Marrens, "ambassador" from soviet Russia, had been creating a lot of

trouble in one way and another, so on January 22 he and his staff were deported. One of Secretary of State Hughes' early acts was to notify the Moscow government, in reply to a request for resumption of commercial relations, that this depended on the ending of strife and the protection of persons and property in Russia. These conditions were not fulfilled during the year.

On the first day of the year General Crowder was sent by President Wilson to Cuba to see what could be done to restore financial and economic conditions there, upset by the collapse of the sugar boom. He remained on the island for a long time and succeeded in his mission to a considerable extent. On April 11 telephone communications between the United States and Cuba were opened by an exchange of greetings between Presidents Harding and Menocal.

The United States Supreme court rendered several notable decisions. On January 31 it held that Judge Landis had no lawful right or power to preside over the trial of Victor Berger and other Socialists. On March 28 it ruled that profits from sale of corporate stocks and bonds and capital assets are taxable as income. On April 11 it refused to review the convictions of Haywood and 79 other I. W. W. members. The conviction of Senator Newberry of Michigan and others for alleged violation of the corrupt practices act was set aside on May 2, the act being held void. On June 30 William Howard Taft was appointed chief justice and was sworn in on October 3.

The unemployment situation became so bad during the summer that President Harding called a conference of experts on the subject. It began its sessions on September 20 and, after a long study, established a central bureau and started local employment movements throughout the country. The resulting relief was but partial, for business itself was suffering a general depression.

One of the worst race riots in the history of the country broke out in Tulsa, Okla., on May 31. Before it was quelled the negro quarter of the city had been burned and 35 persons had been killed and many wounded. Labor troubles of long standing in West Virginia culminated in an insurrectionary movement by miners which called forth a proclamation by the President ordering them to disperse. Federal troops were sent into the region and the miners soon surrendered.

A commission, headed by Gen. Leonard Wood, was sent to the Philippines. It reported in November, recommending against immediate withdrawal of the United States from the islands. Meantime General Wood was offered and accepted the post of governor general.

The American Legion, in session at Kansas City, elected Lieut. Col. Sanford MacNider of Iowa its national commander on November 1. The Legion had as guests Marshal Foch of France, General Diaz of Italy, Admiral Beatty of England and other distinguished warriors. These same visitors participated, on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, in the ceremony of the burial of America's unknown soldier in the National cemetery at Arlington.

On June 8 John T. Adams of Iowa was elected chairman of the Republican national committee, and on Nov. 1 Cordell Hull of Tennessee was made chairman of the Democratic national committee. The executive committee of the Prohibition party met in Chicago in November and decided the party should continue in existence and nominate a national ticket.

Under the budget law which was passed in May Gen. Charles G. Dawes was appointed director general of the federal budget and he and his aids made notable progress in the way of cutting down the expenses of the government.

DISASTERS

Floods, tornadoes and conflagrations cost many lives and vast property losses in 1921. A four-million-dollar fire destroyed the business section of Athens, Ga., on January 24. The Armour grain elevator in Chicago, largely in the world, was wrecked by fire and explosion on March 19, the loss being \$8,000,000. Thousands of houses in Tokyo were destroyed by flames in March, and in April fire in California buildings were burned in Hakodate, Japan. The Southern states were struck by a tornado on April 15, 100 persons being killed. On June 3 came the terrible floods in eastern Colorado in which hundreds lost their lives and immense property damage was done. San Antonio, Tex., experienced a disastrous flood on September 10.

The two most startling disasters occurred abroad. On August 24 the giant dirigible Zik-2, built by the British for the United States, broke in two while over Hull, England, on her last trial trip. Forty-six men were killed, including 15 members of the American crew, and the dirigible was blown across the ocean.

On September 21 a great rainstorm plant at Oppau, Germany, blew up. The town was wiped out and 1,500 persons were killed and thousands were injured.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Not a great deal of legislation was passed by the Republican congress during the last two months of President Wilson's administration. The President vetoed the bill to revive the War Finance corporation on January 2, and congress promptly repassed it. On January 12, \$7,000,000 was appropriated for enforcement of prohibition. The house decided, on January 19, that its membership should not be increased. After much debate congress set the limit of the regular army at 175,000 men. Mr. Wilson vetoed the measure, but it was passed over his veto. On February 26 the President signed the Winslow bill, making available to the railroads \$370,000,000 from the government guarantee fund.

President Harding called congress in extra session on April 11 and nearly all the rest of the year it was busy with the task of redeeming the pledges of the Republican party, with what success must be left to individual

judgment. Among the first bills passed were emergency tariff and immigration acts, a deep army bill cutting the army down to 150,000, and the budget bill. On April 30 the senate adopted a resolution declaring the war with Germany and Austria at an end; on June 13 the house adopted a resolution of similar purport, and the measure was finally passed on July 1 and signed the next day by President Harding. Repeated efforts to pass a soldiers' bonus bill came to naught, but a soldiers' relief bureau was created on August 2 and Col. C. R. Forbes was made its director. The house passed both a tax revision bill and a tariff bill, but the senate did not get around to the latter. The tax measure was enacted into law on November 21.

Among other important measures passed were a bill to exempt American coastwise shipping from payment of Panama canal tolls; a bill for government regulation of the packing industry; the \$48,500,000 shipping board deficiency bill; the billion-dollar farm exports credit bill; and various measures relating to enforcement of the prohibition amendment, including one forbidding the manufacture and sale of beer as medicine.

The extra session came to an end on November 23, and on December 5 congress met for the regular session.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL

Two strong tendencies in the world of labor marked the year in the United States. One was toward a reduction of wages, as a part of the "return to normalcy," and the other was toward the establishment of the open shop. Naturally both were contested by organized labor, not wholly successfully. The railway executives took the lead in both movements, but had many followers. In January the national conference of state manufacturers' associations pledged support for the open shop movement. On the last day of that month the railway executives asked that the national working agreements be abrogated; the railroad brotherhoods appealed to President Wilson to prevent wage reductions but he refused to interfere. By order of the railway labor board some of the working agreements were terminated on July 1 and a wage cut averaging 12 per cent was put into effect. The railways later announced they would ask further wage cuts. The membership of the brotherhoods decided by vote that a strike should be called on October 30, but nine allied unions refused to support such a strike, and on announcement by the board that it would not consider wage cut requests until all working rule questions had been decided the strike order was canceled. On December 1 the board reconstituted the working rules so that the open shop principle was recognized.

The long existing lockout in the building industry of the Chicago district was nominally ended on June 10 and Judge Landis was chosen arbitrator of the wage scales and working rules. Nearly three months later he handed down his decision, reducing wages 10 to 36 per cent and establishing new rules and conditions. The carpenters had refused to be parties to the arbitration and open shop conditions for their craft resulted. Slowly but surely the other crafts involved were brought to compliance with the awards.

In the packing industry there was a wage reduction in March and a strike was narrowly averted. In September the large packing plants installed the shop representation system and in November, under this plan, the employees consented to a further reduction of 10 per cent. The meat cutters repudiated this and called a strike on Dec. 5. There were many minor strikes, most of them short lived. Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor which held its convention in Denver in June.

Great Britain's coal miners went on strike on March 1 and for nearly four months the nation's industries were near collapse. The rail and transport workers refused to go out and the government would not yield to the demands that the mines be nationalized, so the miners returned to work on June 28 without having gained much.

SPORTS

It was a great year for sports. In all lines there was activity and prosperity, and international contests were numerous. Organized baseball, which had suffered from the White Sox scandal, rehabilitated itself by the appointment of Judge Landis as supreme arbiter. The New York Giants and the New York Yankees won the National and American league pennants, respectively, and in the series for the world championship the Giants were victorious. The former members of the Chicago White Sox who were accused of conspiracy to "throw the 1919 world's series" were acquitted by a jury, though not by public opinion.

Jack Hutchinson of America won the British open golf championship in June. In this country the titles went as follows: Western amateur, Charles Evans, Jr.; national open, James M. Barnes; western open, Walter Hagen; national amateur, Jesse Gullford.

The feature in pugilism was the battle for the world's heavyweight title between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier of France on July 2. The Frenchman was knocked out in the fourth round. Benny Leonard defeated Mitchell on January 14; Jack Britton, welterweight champion, defeated Ted Lewis of England on February 17, and Pete Herman won the bantamweight title from Joe Lynch on July 25.

Davis and Johnston, the American tennis team, won the Davis cup in New Zealand on January 1, and Tilden won the international championship in Paris on June 4, and the American championship on September 10. The Americans again won the Davis cup on September 8 by defeating the Japanese team.

The University of Illinois won the Western Conference track and field meet and the National Collegiate athletic meet in June. Yale defeated Harvard in their annual boat race on

June 24. The University of Iowa won the Western Conference football championship, and Harvard beat Yale on November 10. The East was given two jolts in football, for the University of Chicago defeated Princeton and Centre college of Kentucky beat Harvard.

On November 23 young Jake Schaefer won the world's bulkiest championship long held by Willie Hoppe.

The Halifax schooner Bluenose regained the fishermen's cup for Canada by defeating the American entry in October.

NECROLOGY

Just the names of the well-known men and women who passed away in 1921 would fill much space. Among the shining marks found by Death were these: Jan. 1, Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German foreign minister; Jan. 3, Ferdinand Schlessinger, Wisconsin capitalist; Jan. 7, James G. Scripps, publisher of many newspapers; Jan. 13, Henry Reichenbach, famous American art collector and dealer; Jan. 19, Daniel Barta, professor of agriculture in the University of Illinois; Jan. 21, Congressman Charles Booher of Missouri, and Mary M. Whitney, famous astronomer at Vassar; Jan. 22, "Cap" Streeter, the noted Chicago lake front squatter; Jan. 30, John Francis Murphy, American landscape painter; Jan. 31, Gov. F. H. Parkhurst of Maine.

Feb. 2, Cardinal Ferrari, archbishop of Milan, and Luigi Manicelli, noted composer; Feb. 8, Francis Kropotkin, nihilist leader, and Prof. Barnes Wendell of Harvard; Feb. 9, Charles Gibbons, humorist, music critic and author; Feb. 22, W. F. McComb, former Democratic national chairman; Feb. 24, Dr. F. J. V. Skiff, director of the Field Museum of Chicago.

March 1, Nicholas I, king of Montenegro; March 2, Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri; March 11, S. W. Burnham, eminent astronomer of Chicago; March 17, Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, educator, lecturer and preacher, of Chicago; March 19, Bert Leston Taylor of the Chicago Tribune, most famous "column conductor"; March 24, James Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore; March 28, Mrs. George M. Pullman, widow of the car builder, and Charles Haddon Chambers, Australian playwright; March 29, John Burroughs, beloved American naturalist.

April 3, Annie Louise Cary, once famous prima donna; April 8, Julie Opp, actress, and B. E. Wallace, pioneer circus man; April 9, Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, Sydney Fisher, Canadian statesman, and Ernesto Nathan, former mayor of Rome; April 11, Augusta Victoria, former empress of Germany; April 30, John Robinson, noted circus owner.

May 3, Dr. W. R. Brooks, astronomer; May 5, J. A. Schleicher, editor Leslie's Weekly; May 14, Alf Hyman, theatrical manager; May 15, Former Senator T. B. Catron of New Mexico; May 18, Former Secretary of the Interior Franklin B. Lane; May 19, Edward D. White, chief justice of the United States Supreme court; May 20, Gen. Horace Porter, war veteran and diplomat.

June 5, W. T. Crooks, noted British labor leader; June 7, Alvin T. Hart, Republican leader of Kentucky; June 8, Col. F. W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander of the American Legion; June 13, Gen. Jose Gomez, former president of Cuba, and H. C. Ide, former governor general of the Philippines; June 15, Judge W. A. Blount of Florida, president of the American Bar association; June 16, William E. Mason, congressman-at-large from Illinois; June 22, Dr. Morris Jastrow, authority on Semitic literature, and Gen. C. H. Taylor, editor of the Boston Globe; June 28, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore; June 29, Lady Randolph Churchill.

July 3, John F. Wallace, eminent engineer; July 10, Douglas Story, author and journalist; July 12, Harry Hawker, famous British aviator; July 15, Dr. W. E. Stone, president of Purdue university; July 29, Robert E. Burke, prominent Democrat of Chicago, and Charles B. Cory, ornithologist; July 31, Edgar Saltus, author.

Aug. 2, Enrico Caruso, the famous operatic tenor; Aug. 6, John G. Jenkins, Wisconsin jurist; Aug. 11, William C. Hook, jurist, of Kansas; Aug. 12, Alexander Block, noted Russian poet; Aug. 13, Samuel P. Colt, leader in rubber industry; Aug. 17, King Peter of Serbia; Aug. 19, Demetrios Khalias, Greek statesman; Aug. 23, Sir Sam Hughes of Canada; Aug. 25, Peter Cooper Hewitt, noted American inventor; Aug. 31, Field Marshal Count von Buelow, German war leader.

Sept. 2, Austin Dobson, English poet; Sept. 11, Former Senator George P. Wetmore of Rhode Island; Sept. 15, Peer Stromme, American author and journalist; Sept. 21, Sir Ernest Cassel, British financier; Sept. 28, Engelbert Humperdinck, German composer.

Oct. 1, Former Federal Judge Peter Grosscup of Chicago; Oct. 2, David Bispham, American baritone; Oct. 11, former king of Wurtemberg; Oct. 12, Philander Case Knox, senator from Pennsylvania; Oct. 13, Ludwig III, former king of Bavaria; Oct. 21, Maj. Gen. W. W. Waterspoon, U. S. A.; Oct. 25, "Bat" Masterson, writer and former noted westerner; Oct. 26, Henry Oyen, American novelist.

Nov. 3, Dan Hanna, capitalist and publisher, of Cleveland, O.; Nov. 5, Rev. Antoinette Blackwell, first woman ordained as a minister in the United States; Nov. 13, C. H. Prior of St. Paul, railway builder, and Mrs. George J. Gould; Nov. 20, Lawrence C. Earl, American painter; Nov. 22, Christine Nilsson, Countess de Casa Miranda, once famous operatic soprano, and Henry M. Hyndman, British socialist leader; Nov. 27, Lieut. Col. C. W. Whitteley, hero of the "lost battalion"; Nov. 28, Abdul Baha Abbas, leader of the Bahais; Nov. 29, Ivan Caryll, composer, and Lord Mount Stephen, creator of the Canadian Pacific railway system.

Dec. 10, Sir Arthur Pearson, famous blind publisher of England; Dec. 11, the earl of Halsbury, former British lord high chancellor; Dec. 12, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, former commissioner of pensions; Dec. 15, Congressman J. A. Blaton of California, who committed suicide; Dec. 18, Camille Saint-Saens, noted French composer. (© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

MARKETS

DETROIT QUOTATIONS

Feed and Grain
WHEAT—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.21; May, \$1.20; No. 2 winter and No. 2 mixed, \$1.18; OLD YELLOW CORN—Cash No. 2, 67c; No. 3, 66c.
NEW YELLOW CORN—Cash No. 2, 68c; No. 3, 67c; No. 4, 66c.
WHITE OATS—Cash No. 2, 40c asked; No. 3, 37c; No. 4, 32c 1-2-3-4 1-2-3-4.
RYE—Cash No. 2, 90c.
BEANS—Immediate and prompt shipment, \$4.30 per cwt.
BARLEY—Feeding, \$1.15@1.25 per cwt.
BUCKWHEAT—\$1.60@1.65 per cwt.
SEEDS—Prime red clover, \$12.50; January, \$12.20; alfalfa, \$11; timothy, \$12.50.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$19.00; standard, \$18.00; light mixed, \$18.10; No. 2 timothy, \$17.10; No. 3, \$16.10; No. 4, \$15.10; No. 5, \$14.10; No. 6, \$13.10; No. 7, \$12.10; No. 8, \$11.10; No. 9, \$10.10; No. 10, \$9.10; No. 11, \$8.10; No. 12, \$7.10; No. 13, \$6.10; No. 14, \$5.10; No. 15, \$4.10; No. 16, \$3.10; No. 17, \$2.10; No. 18, \$1.10; No. 19, \$0.10; No. 20, \$0.10; No. 21, \$0.10; No. 22, \$0.10; No. 23, \$0.10; No. 24, \$0.10; No. 25, \$0.10; No. 26, \$0.10; No. 27, \$0.10; No. 28, \$0.10; No. 29, \$0.10; No. 30, \$0.10; No. 31, \$0.10; No. 32, \$0.10; No. 33, \$0.10; No. 34, \$0.10; No. 35, \$0.10; No. 36, \$0.10; No. 37, \$0.10; No. 38, \$0.10; No. 39, \$0.10; No. 40, \$0.10; No. 41, \$0.10; No. 42, \$0.10; No. 43, \$0.10; No. 44, \$0.10; No. 45, \$0.10; No. 46, \$0.10; No. 47, \$0.10; No. 48, \$0.10; No. 49, \$0.10; No. 50, \$0.10; No. 51, \$0.10; No. 52, \$0.10; No. 53, \$0.10; No. 54, \$0.10; No. 55, \$0.10; No. 56, \$0.10; No. 57, \$0.10; No. 58, \$0.10; No. 59, \$0.10; No. 60, \$0.10; No. 61, \$0.10; No. 62, \$0.10; No. 63, \$0.10; No. 64, \$0.10; No. 65, \$0.10; No. 66, \$0.10; No. 67, \$0.10; No. 68, \$0.10; No. 69, \$0.10; No. 70, \$0.10; No. 71, \$0.10; No. 72, \$0.10; No. 73, \$0.10; No. 74, \$0.10; No. 75, \$0.10; No. 76, \$0.10; No. 77, \$0.10; No. 78, \$0.10; No. 79, \$0.10; No. 80, \$0.10; No. 81, \$0.10; No. 82, \$0.10; No. 83, \$0.10; No. 84, \$0.10; No. 85, \$0.10; No. 86, \$0.10; No. 87, \$0.10; No. 88, \$0.10; No. 89, \$0.10; No. 90, \$0.10; No. 91, \$0.10; No. 92, \$0.10; No. 93, \$0.10; No. 94, \$0.10; No. 95, \$0.10; No. 96, \$0.10; No. 97, \$0.10; No. 98, \$0.10; No. 99, \$0.10; No. 100, \$0.10; No. 101, \$0.10; No. 102, \$0.10; No. 103, \$0.10; No. 104, \$0.10; No. 105, \$0.10; No. 106, \$0.10; No. 107, \$0.10; No. 108, \$0.10; No. 109, \$0.10; No. 110, \$0.10; No. 111, \$0.10; No. 112, \$0.10; No. 113, \$0.10; No. 114, \$0.10; No. 115, \$0.10; No. 116, \$0.10; No. 117, \$0.10; No. 118, \$0.10; No. 119, \$0.10; No. 120, \$0.10; No. 121, \$0.10; No. 122, \$0.10; No. 123, \$0.10; No.

